BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1839. No. 3294.

FOR LONDON.—The *George Canning*, *Thomas Winn*, Commander, has room for a few Tons of Cotton, and will sail on the 5th December, for freight apply to

FOSTER AND Co.

Bombay, 26th November, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE—No. XXXVI, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 31st October; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 30th November 1839.

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will likewise contain Tables of Time—Table of Annuities—Income Table—Wages Tables—Royal Family of England—Contemporary Sovereigns—Kings and Queens of England—Club Houses of London—Bill of Mortality of London—Home Departments—Statistics of the World—Area of India—Chronological account of the Connection between England and India—French Establishments in India—List of Native Princes—List of Native Princes in the receipt of Pensions—Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of India—Orders of Knighthood &c. &c. &c. The whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 30th November 1839.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will send their names for insertion in the List of European Inhabitants, which will be closed on the 10th of December. Advertisements will be received for insertion in the Bombay Calendar.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents at Maulmain.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

REFERENCES.

At Calcutta. Mesrs. J. MACKEY & Co.
" London. " MACKEY HOLT & Co.
" Singapore. " BONSTEAD SCHUABE & Co.
" Penang. " REVELY & Co.

Maulmain, 1st Sept. 1839.

CALCUTTA "HINDOOSTAN" INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Marine Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on Goods payable in London and Calcutta.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

Maulmain 2d Sept. 1839,

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Remington and Co.*, the following Wines of Superior Quality.

From Messrs *Todd and Bosanquet*.

Pale Sherry in Cases of 3 dozen Quarts at Rs 22 per doz.
Ditto....ditto....6 do..Pints at.... 12 do
Brown Ditto ditto..6..do..Quarts at....22 do.
Champaign do.....3..do..do.at. .....35 do.
Ditto..ditto.....6..do..Pints at....18 do.
From Willis and Hadow.
Sherry in Cases of 3 dozen Quarts.....Rs 19 do.
From B. Phelan.
Claret in Cases of 1 and 3 dozen Quarts at..22 do.
Ditto..do.....2 do.....do.....12 do.
Champaign in Baskets..1 do .....do.. ..35 do.
Ditto.....ditto....2 do....Pints at..18 do.
Brandy in boxes of....1 do....Quarts at.20 do.
From Messrs. Scott Penfold and Co.
4 Hhds of L. P. Madeira @ Rs 300 each.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BAZONJEE FACKEERJEE begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has received another fresh batch of superior high caste excellent Arab Horses from Bussorah, by the Bugala belonging to Arab HAJEE ABDOOL WAHAB, and amongst them some promising ones for the *Turf*, and likewise some excellent *Chargers*.—Bombay, 29th Nov. 1839.

HORMASJEE PESTONJEE Bottle-Walla, most respectfully begs to announce, that he has just received a large supply of Table and Breakfast Services, very handsome pattern, and most elegantly coloured; large Ewers, and Basins, complete with Soap Boxes and Brush Trays, of various patterns and colours, an Assortment of fresh Provisions, Tart Fruits, Assorted Sauces, and a variety of best fluted and plain Glassware, &c. &c. at moderate prices; the whole are on view and to be seen at his Godowns, in the Borah Bazar Street, near the Gunlow Well, where the Lists of the Dinner, and Breakfast Services may be had.—Bombay, 29th November, 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction, on Monday *next*, the 2d December, at their rooms, the effects of the late Assistant Surgeon Hovell, deceased, consisting of a White Saddle Horse a Chesnut Mare, a pair of pistols by *E. and W. Bond*, Surgical instruments, Books, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

ALSO

A small assortment of Furniture, such as Tables, and Chairs, a quantity of Europe Bottled Sherry, Blacking in large and small Bottles, Tent, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 29*th Nov.* 1839,

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY and Co:—

Pale Sherry, from *J. Cockburn and Co*, ... at 21 Rs. per doz.
Port Wine, from *Ditto*. at 21 ,,
Brandy ... ... at 13 ,,
Hock, of approved quality at 50 ,,
Elliot's and *Bass'* Beer in bottle.

Sherry at 250 Rs. per Hhd, and Rs. 130 per Quarter Cask.

ALSO.

A few Pairs Silver mounted Pistols, with apparatus, at Rs. 120 per pair.

Rampart Row, 29*th Nov.* 1839.

FOR SALE.—A very richly chased Silver Breakfast Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Ewer and Sugar Bowl.—Price.....Rupees 500.

Two Pairs of very handsome Oval Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, with chased Silver handles and edges..... ,, 600

A pair of highly finished treble plated Sauce Tureens with Silver edges to match..... ,, 100

A nearly new double barrell'd Gun by *William's* in case..... ,, 300

The above are the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1839.

FOR HIRE

THE Schooner POWEY—burthen upwards of thirty tons—she has two spacious Cabins and other accommodations, and is considered a fast sailer.

Charge per diem.....Rs. 8.

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1839.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.—Have received the following works which they are authorized to sell at considerably reduced prices to close accounts—Hogarth's work from the Original plates restored by JAMES HEATH, Esq. R. A. with the addition of many subjects not before collected, to which are prefixed a Biographical essay on the genius and productions of Hogarth, and explanations of the subjects of the Plates by JOHN NICHOLLS Esq, F. S. A. in one volume Royal Elephant, Half Bound.....Rs. 150

Journey to the North of India, overland, from England through Russia, Persia, and Affghanistaun by Captain Conolly of the Bengal Establishment 2 vols. Cloth..... 15
A Treatise on the principles and practice of Military Law, by Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy of the Bombay Army, 3rd Edn. revised and corrected by the author in October 1839, half bound and Lettered..... 7
On out posts, Patroles &cca. by Lieut. Col. Lovett Badcock late of the 14th Light Dragoons and 8th Hussars, at present Commanding the 15th Hussars..... 1
Instructions for the Information and Guidance of the non-Commissioned Officers of the 15th Queens Hussars, to enable them to instruct the men of their respective Squads, in one uniform system throughout the Corps..... 1
Abstract of Field Exercises and evolutions of the Army..... 3
Ditto....Ditto....Ditto by Serjt. Major Scott.. 3
Attack of Outposts..... 3
Cavalry Manuel..... 2
Compendiuum of the Law of Evidence..... 2
Catechetical Explanation of the Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army..... 3
Drill Assistant for Cavalry Duties..... 2
Defence of Outposts..... 3
Infantry Sword Exercise..... 3
Manual and Platoon Exercise..... 2
Memoir on the Duty of Picquets..... 1
Doyle's Military Catechism..... 2
Sinnotts....Ditto....Ditto..... 2
Rules for Escalading by Col. Paesley..... 1
Rules and Articles for the better Government of the Native Officers of E. I. Company in the East Indies..... 2
Series of Figures showing all the Motions of the Manual and Platoon Exercise..... 2
Standing Orders by General Crawford..... 2
Narrative of a visit to the Court of Scinde..... 5
Memoir of the River Indus..... 4
The two latter bound together..... 7
Overland Vade Mecum..... 8
Murrays Miniature English Grammar..... 1
Murrays Spelling Book..... 2
Ready Reckoner..... 2
Pocket Farrier..... 2
Vetinary Tablet..... 2
Sketch of Cabul or Affghanistan..... 6

Bombay, 30th November, 1839.

FOR SALE.—The property of a Gentleman who has quitted the Presidency, Sundry Articles of Blackwood furniture handsomely carved—Laquerd Chairs—Wardrobes, Sideboards &c. of which a list may be seen at the Advertizers with prices annexed—also a Bengal Palanquin with Lamps and Horse Hair bedding..... Rs. 50

A Phaeton, Horses and Harness. " 700

Two hours notice will be required ere the latter can be seen.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1839.

FOR SALE.—A poney Phaeton with a pair of strong Deccanee Ponies, and Harness.....Price Rupees 350.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay 30th Nov. 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. have for sale a small batch of Devonshire Cyder and Brown Stout—the former at 9 and the latter at Rupees 7 per dozen.

Bombay 30th Nov. 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Pattamar "*Esvuntee*" &c. Advertised in the "*Courier*" of the 26th and the "*Times*" of the 27th Instant, to take place on the 7th proximo is postponed for the present.

Bombay, 30th November, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE, AND Co.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MALABAR; a fine white *Scotch Terrier Dog*, well worth any Gentleman's notice, and may be seen any day on board, or letters addressed to G. W. will meet every attention.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE officiating Resident at Hydrabad (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will until the 7th January 1840—Receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulder Straps (Grenadier and Light Companies with wings) Buttons with the number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following stations, and subject to the survey on arrival.

Hyderabad.... 6|16 of the whole more or less.
Aurungabad.... 5|16.....Ditto.....Ditto.
Ellichepoor.... 3|16.....Ditto.....Ditto.
Hingolee..... 2|19.....Ditto.....Ditto.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed, and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &c. and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned on or before the 15th November 1840.

The officiating Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason for it.

The person or persons to whom the Contract is eventually given will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House of agency for the due fulfilment of their contract, in the sum of Company's Rupees (20,000 Twenty) thousand.

The mode of payment will be as under one third of the Estimate on the contract being closed and approved of and the receipt of the clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, Surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed, "To the officiating Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad and to be superscribed. Tenders for clothing.

Any further information that may be required will be afforded on application to the above officer.

Probable amount of clothing (more or less) required

INFANTRY.

Including a Company of Pioneers.
20 Staff Serjeants....Jackets.
65 Soobadars.....Ditto.
75 Jemadars.....Ditto.
16 Drum Majors.....Ditto.
8 Havildar Majors....Ditto.
326 Havildars.....Ditto..with Cheverons.
170 Drummers & Buglers. Ditto.
5450 Rank and file.....Ditto. Cheverons for Naiques
65 Lascars.....Ditto.
65 Puckalies.....Ditto.
20 Staffs Serjeants....Caps.
70 Color Badges.....
9 Pairs of Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.
16 ditto Soobadar's Wings.
40 ditto Battalion Company Wings.
19 ditto Jemadars Wings.
56 ditto....do....Battalion Company Wings.
16 ditto..Drum Majors Wings.
176 Girdles for Staff Serjeants, Native Officers and Drum Major &c.
334 ditto for Havildars.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges.

ARTILLERY AND STORE DEPARTMENT.

3 Staff Serjeants....Jackets.
6 Store..Ditto.....Ditto.
4 Soobadars.....Ditto.
8 Jemadar.....Ditto.
20 Havildars.....Ditto..with Cheverons.
9 Buglers.....Ditto.
600 Rank and file....Ditto. Cheverons for Naiquis.
12 Puckalies.....Ditto.
3 Syrangs.....Ditto.
13 Tindels.....Ditto.
123 Store Lascars.....Ditto.
3 Staff Serjeants....Caps.
5 Store Serjeants.... Ditto.
4 Color Badges.
3 Pairs Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.
1 ditto Soobadars Epaulettes.
8 ditto Jemadars.....Ditto
21 Girdles for Staff Serjeants and Native Officers.
20 ditto for Havildars,

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article, including all charges.

The Corps to be furnished with clothing are as follows:—

1st Company Artillery including General Department..... 4th Infantry.
2d Ditto ditto and Store Department 5th Ditto.
3d Ditto ditto and.....Ditto.. 6th Ditto.
4th Ditto ditto and.....Ditto.. 7th Ditto,
A Company of Pioneers..... 8th Ditto.
1st Infantry.....
2d Ditto.....
3d Ditto.....

By Order
GEORGE W. ONSLOW,
Officiating Mil. Secy.

Military Secretary's Office,
Hyderabad Residency, 7th November 1839.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co. the following Wines &c. received direct from Bordeaux, intended for the Mess of one of H. M. Regiments now on Service.

Champagne, at per dozen.....Rs. 32
Sauterne,..... ,, 18
Liqueurs, viz. Curacoa, Marasquino, and Noyau,..... ,, 24
Salad Oil,..... ,, 24

TO BE LET.—The following four Houses, viz:—

A new House in Bakehouse lane.
A ditto at Mazagon.
A ditto at Matoonga.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay, 22d November, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay, Castle, 23rd November 1839.

No. 613.—The following appointments are made:—

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant R. Black, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee, vice Reynolds appointed an Assistant in the Thuggee Department.—Date of Appointment, 16th Oct. 1839.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain G. Wilson to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee, vice Ottley promoted ---Date of Appointment, 8th Oct. 1839.

Lieutenant B. R. Powell to be Adjutant, vice Goldie removed to the 2nd European Regiment.---Date of Appointment, 8th Oct, 1839.

No. 615.---A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Lieutenant J. Holmes, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1839.

No. 618.—The following Native promotions are made:—

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Christna to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Sudkoo Sing to be Jemedar, on the augmentation.---Date of Rank, 29th August 1839.

Havildar Poorun Patack to be Jemedar, vice Christna promoted.---Date of Rank, 29th August 1839.

No. 619.---The following Orders are confirmed:—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel A. Manson, C. B. dated the 31st May 1838, appointing 2nd Lieutenant Sealy to officiate as Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, from the 26th May to the 11th June 1838, during the absence of Lieutenant H. Creed on leave.

An order by the same Officer dated 16th June 1838, directing Lieutenant Turnbull to take charge of the Office of Quarter Master and Paymaster of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, from Lieutenant H. Creed, from the 22nd June to the 1st July 1838.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1839.

No. 131.---Mr. Midshipman R. McKenzie, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, vice Wood retired upon the Pension granted by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the date of his Commission being left for settlement at a future period.

No. 132.---Lieutenant Jenkins is allowed to proceed to the Mahabaleshwur Hills, and to be absent from his duty until the 20th December.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1839.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, to be sub-collector of Nassick, and to act as collector and magistrate of Tanna.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November, 1839.

Mr. R. X. Murphy, to be uncovenanted assistant to the Opium agent and superintendent of stationery.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1839.

Mr. A. Richardson, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed an extension, till the 21st proximo, of the leave of absence granted to him on 23rd ultimo, on sick certificate.

Mr. R. Y. Buzett, 2d assistant to the collector and magistrate of Rutnagheeree, is allowed to proceed on sick certificate, to the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, and to be absent for the period of two years.

Mr. R. A. Keays, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed to proceed to Moondah, on deputation, for the purpose of making the Jummabundy settlement.

Mr. G. Blane, second assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence, to proceed under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the period of one month from the 9th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1839.

Under the authority of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Commander S. Haines, of the Indian Navy, to be political agent at Aden.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer for Suez, on Tuesday the 31st December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD.—*Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay, 29th November 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 20th instant.....Chests 1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April 1839.....Chests 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th Oct. 1838, to the 19th instant....Chests 20,460

EXPORTED.

From the 8th Nov. 1838, to 19th instant.....Chests 11,048

F. BOURCHIER,---Opium Agent.

Bombay 27th November 1839.

DURPUN.---NOV. 29.

Accounts from Afghaunistan state that Mahomed Khan, the Sirdar of the Shewanee Bushowee, was appointed on the 29th September, Nawab of the district of Mustang under a firman from the British Political officers, to the supercession of the Governor Mehrab Khan of Kelat, who is very much detested by the people who readily obeyed the summons of the British to submit, to the authority of Mahomed Khan and returned home satisfied with the present of Turbans, made to each of them. In the mean time Mehrab himself has been summoned to Quetta, and required to agree to certain conditions. In case of his refusal, his capital is to be taken, and Shaw Newaz is to be appointed its Governor. He has already resumed Shawl, Mustoong Conchee, and Gundaoo.

SATTARA.

The procession of the 18th is said to have been very grand, as His Highness whole Infantry as well as Cavalry together with the troops of the Jahagirdars which were placed on both sides of the road, occupied nearly the whole ground from the Residency to the Palace. Among the presents made to His Highness was a suit of clothes from our Governor. The Prateenedhee, the New Sucheen, and all other officers of great and inferior ranks made Nuzzurs. After His Highness came into the Kutchery, where dancing was going on, Sir James Carnac handed over to him a paper, which was believed to contain some fresh articles of agreement.

On the 19th, an entertainment was given by the Raja to the Governor and his party, on which occasion H. H. made him a present of clothes and Jewels. After returning the entertainment on the 20th, His Excellency left Sattara for the Hills on the 22nd instant under a salute both from the British artillery and that of the Raja.

Among the measures, adopted by His Highness are the following according to native accounts, which may be relied on.

1. The first act of H. H. is said to be to restore the flying Brigade at the junction of the Penna and the Krishna rivers at Mahoolee, which had been removed by the Ex Raja.

2. To dismiss from his service almost all persons who unfortunately happened to belong to the caste of Bulwunt Rao Chitness, the great religious polemic with the Brahmans.

3. To dismiss every person who stood in the favour of the late Raja, amongst whom is a high officer. It is said that this man was prevailed upon to desert the cause of his old master by a solemn promise of protection in writing from both Governments. But we shall be sorry to make an inaccurate statement on such a grave matter, from mere Bazar reports.

4. To restore several *Vurshasuns* and *Enams* which had been resumed by Pratap Sing for reasons only known to himself.

5. To reform the rules of his Adawlut and of the Revenue department wherever they were found defective.

6. To abolish Suttee and the Transit duties, and to declare the Company's new Rupee as the legal coin of his territories.

7. On the day of the installation. His Highness distributed large sums af money in alms to Brahmans, and granted an hereditary *Vurshasun*, or annual allowance, said to be of 1200 Rupees, to Aarrayen Shastree, the son of the well known Neelcunth Shastree Thuttay and the son-in-law of B. P. N. He has also sent a *Chowghura* or a band of native music for the use of a temple of Luxoomee Narrain, built by that Gentleman at Pachwar, a village granted him as Enam by the Ex-Maharaja. There is a rumour that an assignment in land is to be made for the expences of this *Chowghura*.

We shall make no comments on these acts but leave them to speak for themselves. It will be admitted that some of them as first specimens, display a tolerable share of good sense and liberality, which we hope, will ever distinguish the career of the new Raja. As we expressed our good will to his fallen brother to the last, we shall be the first to congratulate him, on his accession. May he long live and be blessed with issue worthy of his great and renowned ancesters.

It will be recollected that some months ago the existing constitution of the Native Education Society and the Elphinstone College had become the subject of a protraced discussion in the columns of our European contemporaries. The matter attracted the notice of Mr. Farish's Government and the expediency and necessity of uniting the two Institutions was strongly urged, in March last, upon the attention of their managers, who took the subject into immediate consideration. Though the importance of the proposed plan and the difficulties which existed in its execution rendered some delay unavoidable, yet we are happy to be able to announce that the deliberations on the subject have at last come to a close and a recommendation has gone from the joint body of Directors for the union of the Institutions on principles best adopted to the existing circumstances. It is suggested, we hear, that the union of the classes in the different Schools and the co-operation of the Teachers should take place immediately. The sooner this arrangement is sanctioned the better will it be for the interest of education.

Other important changes such as the settlement of the relative positions of the two committees which it may be difficult to carry into effect here, are we believe to be deferred till the receipt of some instructions which are confidently expected from England on the subject.

TO ALL ASSOCIATIONS, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, PROPRIETORS OF INDIA STOCK, MERCHANTS, SHIP OWNERS AND OTHER PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, CONNECTED WITH THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA TRADE, OR INTERESTED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF BRITISH INFLUENCE AND COMMERCE IN THE EAST.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

You will learn, by this mail, that affairs in China have assumed an aspect still more serious and embarrassed than that which they wore at the departure of the October Indian Mail.

The events, which have arisen to create this additional necessity for a vigorous interference on the part of the British nation, are briefly as follows:—the details you will learn from the annexed printed compendium, as well as from the public papers which the present mail will take home.

In consequence of a Chinese having been killed in an accidental affray at Hong Kong [the parties concerned in which were duly tried and sentenced by a Criminal Court held by Captain Elliott] the British have been forcibly expelled from Macao.

A British Schooner, the *Black Joke*, has been attacked, boarded by the Chinese in the dead of the night, the whole of its crew with the exception of one man, who jumped overboard, massacred in cold blood, and a British passenger on board mutilated with savage cruelty---his ear having been sawed off and thrust into his mouth, when he lay, as it seemed, expiring of his wounds.

A hostile collision has already taken place between Her Majesty's boats and the Chinese War Junks, with loss of life, but without any decisive result.

Preparations were making by the Chinese to destroy, by fire rafts, the whole of the Mercantile fleet of Great Britain, at Hong Kong, amounting to 58 vessels containing upwards of three millions of British property.

Thus, a pacific adjustment of the commercial relations between the two countries appears now hopeless. Hostilities, in which the British flag is on the defensive, have actually begun, and are now in progress; and the British name has fallen, in China, to a point of degradation to which it has never before sunk.

Captain Elliott, convinced of the futility of any attempt to open the trade till it is placed upon a secure footing, and the National honor vindicated, has applied, we understand, both to the Indian and British Governments, to prohibit any vessel with China goods being admitted to enter at any British Custom house without his seal and passport.

The necessity for decisive and immediate measures on the part of Her Majesty's Government is now become so strong, that delay or vaccilation must prove ruinous to some of the most important interests of the British nation, and we must, therefore, solicit your most earnest exertions in impressing all parties, who may have any influence on the proceedings of Government, with the serious importance of the actual crisis and the necessity of meeting it with promptness and decision.

Seriously as the present position of affairs in China embarrasses the general trade of India, and therefore *indirectly* affects the interest of Government, the revenue of England, as well as of India, must, we fear, *directly* suffer to a greater extent than either Government seems to be aware of, judging from their torpor in a matter where interests of such magnitude are at stake.

As respects Bengal, we are not in possession of the same full and exact data to guide us as those regarding Bombay, to which we would now draw you attention; but we have no doubt the principle and general result will be found equally applicable to that side of India.

At Bombay, the imports from China during the first six months of the Official year 1838 | 39, from 1st May to the end of October, amounted, by the Official returns of the Custom House, to Rs. 6,63,383 of Merchandise, and Rs. 50,16,432 of Treasure. The gross amount of duties, collected in the same period, was Rs. 23,218.

During the corresponding months of the present year, the imports amount to Rs. 1,02,408 of Merchandise, and Rs. 4,51,680 of Treasure, while the duties paid are only Rs. 3,584.

In the former period, on the exports to China, the Government derived a revenue of Rs. 10,68,000 on Opium, and about Rs 3,85,000 on Cotton. This year the amount from Opium is Rs. 2,85,000, and from Cotton Rs. 2,00,000.

From this it will be seen that, even while a partial trade has been carried on with China, the Government have already experienced a loss of Rs. 8,87,634; which loss, during the expected stoppage of all trade, for the next six months at least, must rapidly increase, while the decrease in the usual supply of bullion cannot but embarrass, in a corresponding degree, the Government as well as the Mercantile community.

If the next Crop of Cotton has only the English market for its disposal, the Government must lose all the Sea Customs' duties they now receive from the staple when exported to China, these being all repaid in the shape of drawback to the exporter to England, and these alone must amount, annually, to three lacs of Rupees, making, with the loss (Rupees 1,17,000) of the Sea Customs on China imports, the sum of Rupees 4,17,000, of which the Bombay Treasury would be deprived under a stoppage of the trade with China, besides twenty one lacs annually collected, on an average, from Opium passes: thus, on exports, imports, and Opium passes, there must be, at the lowest estimate, a *direct* annual loss to this Government alone of upwards of twenty five lacs, or one fourth of a million sterling.

The merchandise imported at Calcutta, from China, last year, amounted to Rs. 7,69,603, and the bullion to Rs. 76,53,000; the exports in Cotton to Rs. 21,80,000, and of Opium and other goods to Rs, 1,25,00,000; so that the Bengal Treasury must suffer even still more severely; while, even allowing the upset price to be got for the Opium at Calcutta, which we observe the Government has fixed at 400 Rs. scarcely 20 lacs will be netted to Government on that article, instead of upwards of a Crore, as hitherto. We see little hope, indeed, of even this smaller amount being realized, under present circumstances.

Viewing the question thus, merely in its immediate and *direct* effects on the Indian Treasuries, and casting aside for the moment, what is of far greater consequence, the remote and indirect effects on British Commerce and power, its importance would seem sufficient to arouse the Governments of India to the greatest activity, and cause them earnestly to urge the speedy settlement of the question on the Home Government. Even in this strictly fiscal aspect, Her Majesty's Ministers must see what a serious responsibility rests upon them, what a loss they will cause to the revenues of the local Governments, and what ruin to thousands of Her Majesty's subjects here, if they do not at once act with energy and decision.

Again, by means of the India trade with China, the Court of Directors have annually received about half a million Sterling of their territorial remittances for the Home charges, and payment of the dividends to the Proprietors of India Stock. By this channel, also, these remittances reach the Directors more profitably to themselves, as well as more advantageously for their Indian territories, than could otherwise be effected, and thus benefit the Treasury of the India House, without draining bullion from India.

This means of receiving their remittances, pending the settlement of the China question, will be closed to them, and must make the present position of China affairs come doubly home to their feelings and interests; so that the Hon'ble Court have, also, every motive to press upon the Home Government the urgency of the question, and the necessity for immediate and strong measures being adopted..

Finally, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be compelled, in a very few months, if so long blind to the danger, to force on the attention of the Cabinet the absolute necessity of taking prompt and energetic measures for the restoration of our commerce, and the preservation of the revenue.

Besides the duties from Silk and other China produce, the gross amount of duty received on Tea at home may be stated at three and a half millions Sterling. During the last four or five years the imports of Tea have averaged forty three millions of pounds weight annually, and the average deliv[illegible] of

the United Kingdom, for the last three years, have amounted to 40 millions of pounds weight. Up to the lattest date we have from China, the total exports of Tea from 1st July 1838 to 30th June 1839, amounted to lbs. 40,882, 566 Higher prices may reduce the consumption, but the supply of Tea now in England, with what is on the way, will be all nearly exhausted by January 1841. If, then, vigorous measures are not, by that time, put in execution, the English Treasury, and English Nation, will experience difficulties and distress which the Ministry, we fear, do not now sufficient y foresee, but which will eventually soon burst on them with a frightful reality

As connected with this subject we must again request your assistance in endeavouring to procure from Her Majesty's Government a speedy adjustment of the Opium Indemnity, upon the favourable or adverse reception of which depends the commercia stability or ruin of this Port.

It should not be too often repeated that the great mass of this property was not in China waters, and therefore not contraband at the time: it was neither seized, nor physically, nor legally seizable by the Chinese Government when given up. Her Majesty's Superintendent demanded its surrender for Her Majesty's Service, conceiving such to be the best step he could take for the general good in the circumstances in which he was placed, and on this requisition and pledged faith of Her Majesty's Government the Owners delivered it over to that Officer.

That the Chinese themselves knew they had no right to seize it; that they were conscious of wrong and injustice in the matter, is proved by their subsequent offer of a paltry remuneration of 5 or 6 lbs. of Tea for each chest surrendered.

From the Opium trade the Honorable East India Company have for years derived an immense annual revenue, and thro' them the British Government and Nation have also reaped, from the same trade, an incalculable amount of advantages both political and financial. Its profits have not only tended to turn the balance of trade between Great Britain and China in favour of the former and draw an abundant stream of Capital into India, which thus became enabled to increase ten fold its consumption of British Manufactures; but they have contributed directly to support the vast fabric of British dominion in the East, to defray the expences of Her Majesty's as well as the Company's Judicial, Military, and Naval establishments in India, and, by the operations of exchange and remittances in Tea and other Chinese produce, to pour an abundant revenue into the British Exchequer, and benefit the British Nation to the extent of six millions annually (as shown in Count Bijornstjerna's work) without impoverishing India or draining bullion from England.

"Hence" says that author in his work on the British Empire in India, "we find that England's gain from its East India possessions amounts to no less than 6,500,000 pounds Sterling a year; a sum which would in the end complete y ruin this colony (or more properly speaking drain it of its bullion) if it were remitted in this form. But such is not the case; it comes to England in the following manner. East India Opium is sent to China, and is there exchanged for Tea; this is taken to England, and covers all the exchange. Such are the *phenomena of trade*; what the one country gains is not lost by the other; they both gain."

So alive has the East India Company ever been to the advantages derived from this trade, that it has done all in its power to foster and encourage it. The Company's Government grew it on its own account, or restricted the grower from selling it to any other purchaser than itself—granted passes for its transit, had Medical Officers to inspect its quality—thro' its own Civil Officers, sold it in the markets of Calcutta and Bombay, and entered into treaty with the French Government, whereby it secured the latter's abstaining from competition by an annual tribute of 300 Chests. About 14 or 16 months ago when the purchasers at Calcutta had suffered a loss from over-speculation in the drug, the Supreme Government, as an encouragement to the trade, allowed them an abatement of 200 Rupees per chest amounting altogether to 30 lacs of Rupees. Even at this day and after all that has occurred, the last Calcutta Government Gazette announces another Government sale at 400 Rupees per chest!

For years the Honble Court sent despatches to their Governments in India containing directions regarding the management of this trade, and ordering their Officers, in their Opium cultivation and Exports, *to study the tastes of the Chinese*. These despatches were all seen and approved by Her Majesty's Board of Controul—these measures had, therefore, the declared sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

At the time the renewal of the Company's Charter was under discussion, the nature of this trade, its alleged demoralizing tendency, its monopoly, its contraband character, were all openly discussed in the British Parliament. On the 13th June 1833 Mr Buckingham made it the prominent subject of invective, stigmatizing in particular the fact that it was a trade of smuggling and contrary to the law of China (vide Hansard Vol. XVIII page 770.) On the 12th July following, Lord Glenelg, then President of the Board of Control, declared the subject of the Opium and Salt Monopolies in India was *under the serious consideration of Government* (Hansard Vol. XIX page 618) and *after* this serious consideration, on the 22d July he stated in the House of Commons, as its conclusive result, that it was *not to be forgotten that those Monopolies* Salt and Opium *produced a revenue of* £2, 50,0000!

After this will it be contended that this trade was not known, not sanctioned not encouraged by the East India Company and the British Government?

It has struck us with some surprise that those in England, who have been the loudest denouncers of the immorality of the Opium trade in China, have breathed not a word against the Spirit trade in Great Britain, a trade which is in every way strictly analagous to it. If, after drawing millions of revenue from the former, the British Government now become, for the first time, sensitive to the enormity of its immorality, when presented in the magnified shape of a claim for indemnity, consistency will demand the suppression of the Spirit trade in Great Britain, and the relinquishment of the revenue which it produces to the Exchequer.

But conceding the objectionable nature of the trade and the expediency of suppressing it, should not an act of practical justice to individuals precede one of speculative good to masses? This principle was conceded in the Slave Emancipation Act; and Indin looks to the justice of Great Britain for this principle being followed out now. Suppress the trade in Opium; but firs. indemnify those who, on the faith of the British Government, surrendered their property to facilitate its suppression.

If this indemnity—guaranteed by the public act of Her Majesty's Representative, whom all British subjects in China were bound on their allegiance to obey, from whose command there was no appeal, upon the faith of whose public acts the Merchants delivered up their property, as upon the faith of the British Government and Nation whom he there represented—if this indemnity be now withheld, and the act of the National Representative disowned, whether on the ground of his alleged incompetency, his having exceeded his power, or any other plea, the result will be, not only an immediate entailment of ruin on all who were directly connected with the trade, but a most serious financial crisis at Calcutta and Bombay, which will involve the whole commercial and money relations of those Presidencies in deep embarrasment and reduce to beggary thousands of individuals, who have never been in any way connected with the trade in Opium, but whose capital and financial affairs are inextricably bound up with what was a common centre of all the financial transactions of those two Cities, what their fate, therefore, depends on the stand or fall of [illegible] —if the [illegible] presentation be [illegible] entered into by [illegible] ment and Nation be [illegible] determine the authority, and render [illegible] sedings, of all Brit[illegible] Officers to whom high powers

delegated in India (not excepting the Governor General himself) but give a shock to the Credit of the British Government in the East which it will be impossible to recover, and the effect of which, in any great political or financial emergency, may prove ruinous to the Indian Empire. The facility of opening loans in India in time of war, and the fidelity with which such engagements have hitherto been met, have, on more than one occasion, proved the safety of British India; but, if the Opium indemnity be refused, this facility will receive a fatal blow; parties, who have seen the faith of the British Nation pledged and broken in China, will, in any real crisis, pause before they commit their funds to the same faith in India, which can so easily shake off engagements by raising the question of competency.

At the present moment, no less than fifty eight British Merchant ships are detained in China under heavy expences and unable to trade. Of these, twenty eight vessels from 400 to 1400 tons each, belong to this port alone. The Capital of this Presidency locked up there at the present moment, including the surrendered Opium, is estimated at not less than five Millions Sterling. The stagnation to all trade and distress in the money market, produced by this state of things, is already inexpressibly severe; still the confident reliance on the faith of the BritishGovernment, and the hope of a speedy adjustment, support the spirits of the commercial community, alleviate the pressure and produce an admirable forbearance among all parties. The moment that hope is crushed, this forbearance will be at an end and a universal panic must immediately follow.

We must, therefore, solicit your best exertions towards averting, by an act of National justice, such a fearful shock, the effects of which (like the misfortunes in Calcutta of 1832) will not be long in reaching Great Britain, and towards rescuing our relations with China from the disastrous and perilous state in which they now are, paralyzing Commerce and degrading the British name.

A VOICE FROM THE EAST.

Bombay 28th November 1839.

TO TRAVELLERS, AND PRINCIPALLY TO THOSE PROCEEDING FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND BY WAY OF EGYPT.

On the 11th and 26th of every month a post office Steam Packet of AUSTRIAN LLOYDS departs from SYRA for TRIESTE, touching at ATHENS, PATRASS, CORFU, and ANCONA, in which vogage it employs Eight days.

Travellers who leave SYRA by the above Steamer in free pratique are only subjected on their arrival in TRIESTE to a quarantine of Eight days, and if they submit themselves to the "Spoglio" Changing their clothing in quarantine for Clothes in free pratique, their quarantine is then reduced to only Three days from their arrival, thus a Traveller who embarks in ALEXANDRIA the 17th of the month by the French Steamer for SYRA can continue his voyage by the Austrian Steamer from that Island of the 26th of the month, and will be in free pratique in TRIESTE on the 12th of the following month, that is on the 27th day after his departure from ALEXANDRIA, or if he takes the spoglio on the 22nd day.

NOTE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

FROM	TO	WITH BED PLACE I. CLASS	WITH BED PLACE II. CLASS	WITHOUT BED PLACE I. CLASS	WITHOUT BED PLACE II. CLASS
		DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS
Syra	Athens	5	3½	4½	3
	Patrass	19	13	18	12
	Corfu	23½	16	22½	15
	Ancona	44	29½	42½	28
	Trieste	50	34	48	32

The cost of provisions for passengers of the First Class is dollars 1¼ per day, and for the Second Class ¾ of a dollar per day.

The Passengers of the first class enjoy particular advantages, among which are, a heated Cabin in winter, a Choice library, a separate walk on the quarterdeck, a good table and other distinctions.

The Engineers on board are English.

From TRIESTE a Steamer of the same Company departs on the evening of every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for VENICE, and the voyage occupies nine hours.

The passage Money is for 1st Class Dollars 4, and for the 2nd Dollars 2½

Every other information desired can be obtained by application to the Agency of the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS in ALEXANDRIA.

CHAS. MORITSCH.—*Agent.*

Alexandria, 28th Oct. 1839.

List of Subscribers to the proposed Testimonial to the Memory of the late Sir Robert Grant G. C. H. who have paid their contributions since last publication.

Bapoojee Narain Parsuirress	Rs.	10
Moro Raghonauth Dhumdery,	„	15
Kundurum Singh,	„	10
Narryan Shastree Thuttey	„	5
Shreenewasstrow Wukeel of the Ghorepurroy,	„	25
Gunputrow Rajakkerr	„	10
Damothur Wullabdass,	„	5
Aanundrow Khasgewalley	„	5
Bulwant Krishna Mehevdully	„	15
Wamundrow Mahodoo Raeeikerr,	„	10
Mulhar Row Bajee Timbooneekerr,	„	25
Moro Chintamun Onkur,	„	5
Veroshrow Shastree Sokeikerr,	„	5
Venkatrow Muratey	„	15
Wamnajee Gunghadur Wukeel,	„	5

J. BIRD,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 29th November, 1839.

(To be Continued.)

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27th Lieut. Prendergast, 10th Rt. N. I.
Do. 28th. Lieut W. Orrok, 16th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Do. 27th. Major J. W. Yaldwyn, 21st Regt. N. I.
Do. 28th. Capt. W. J. Parkinson, 22nd Regt. N. I. from Neilgherries.
Do. 29th. Lieut. W. G. Duncan, Staff, from Deckan.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26th. Lieut. H. Rudd, Comg. Poona Police Corps to Poorundhur.
Do. 28th Lieut. E. W. Agar, 3rd Regt. N. I. to Guzerat.
Do. Do. Capt. A. C. Teasdale, 25th N. I. to Poonah.
Do. Do Assist. Surgeon R. Cullum, to Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

The Lady of J. Lighton Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Malligaum, on the 25th Inst. by the Reverend James Jackson, Hugh P. Malet, Esq. C. S to Miss Lucas.

On Tuesday 26th inst. at the Cathedral. The Revd. F. J. Spring, A. M. Assistant Chaplain of the Bombay Establishment, to Jane Balfour Mackenzie, second daughter of George Mackenzie Ross Esq. of Aldie, Ross-Shire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

Died at Sea, Ellen, Infant Daughter of Lieut. Henry Morse, 8th Regt. N. I. aged three months.

On board the Bombay off Tellicherry, on the 13th Instant, Cecilia, the wife of Lieut. Lavie, 13th Regt. N. I. aged 22 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

No. 29. The East India Company's Armed Pattimar Bhima, Mossa Peerbhoy, Native Commander, from Jumboosur.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28. Ship Regular, G. C. Budd, Master to Aden.

Do Do. The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinston, Lieut. F. D. Powell, Comg. to Aden.

" Do. Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of H. M. Squadron in India, Thos. Maitland Esq. Captain, to Sea.

" Do. Her Majesty's Ship Larne, P. J. Block, Esq. Capt. to Sea.

[illegible] East India Company's Iron Steamer [illegible] to Ladoo.

[illegible] Company's Steamer [illegible]

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	31st Dec.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	in Dec
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	3d Ditto.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	
Issabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	5th Dec
Kingstone	William Nicol and Co.	Liverpool.	1st Dec
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	London.	1 Jan.
George Canning	Foster & Co	Do.	30th Nov.
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co..	Liverpool.	
Virginia	William Nicol & Co..	Singapore.	
Drongan	Thos. Jefferies & Co..	Madras	Im. desp.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.		
Sir Herbert Compton.	Aga M. Rahim Esq.	P. Gulph.	1st Dec
Herald	Ritchie Stewart & Co.		
Puttel	Tyabjee & Co.	Aden..	dispatch

H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Coote.
" " Steamers. { Semiramis, Atalanta, Zenobia.
" " " Tapteee.
" " Brig Schooner.. Shannon.
" " Cutter Emily.
" " " Margaret.
" " " Pattimar Bhima.
" " R. S Hastings.
Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.
H. M. Ship Algerine.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Ardaseer Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hydrooss, Fazal Rahimon, Sulemany, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh, Hannah, Agnes, and Clarissa.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL. Nov 16.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON MERCHANDISE.—It is with gratified feelings we learn that Government have passed an order, calculated to benefit the mercantile community of these Provinces in no ordinary degree. We allude to the reduction of the amount of duty levied on goods in transit through the Ajmere District, from Bombay to the Northern Provinces. Merchandise has hitherto been conveyed by a circuitous route, for the purpose of evading Revenue demands A revised Tariff has been called for, and many articles on which a heavy duty has been paid, will be expunged from the list; while, on the remainder, a duty is to be levied---less by more than one half of what they have heretofore been subjected to.

The Presidency Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, in conjunction with the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad, have framed certain Regulations for the amelioration of the inconvenience and pecuniary loss, to which distilleries in the N. W. Provinces, carrying on an Export trade, were formerly subjected.

The Nuwab of Rampoor, induced by the example of the British Government, has determinned on abolishing the duties, hitherto levied on goods in transit, on the Ramgunga river.

For the purpose of rendering Police arrangements more effective, Tehsildars are in future to be employed as subordinates, in the judicial administration of the North Western Provinces

The Masonic fraternity at Simla have voted a Knight Templar's gold medal to their Worshipful Master, Mr. H. G. Gouland, for his zeal in the cause of Masonry, at Allahabad, Agra and Simla. The expense of the jewel is to be defrayed by the lodge of "Himalayan Brotherhood," and is to be manufactured in England.

To the Editor of Greenway's Agra Journal.

Sir,—We expect to be at Agra, during the early part of the forthcoming month. The Misses Eden, it is said, anticipate the highest gratification in lionizing among the specimens of architecture, &c., for which Agra has enjoyed so much notoriety. It is most probable too ---that a final decision will then be given, as to the future locality of the Judicial and Revenue Boards at Allahabad. It is satisfactorily known that His Lordship is disposed to remove them immediately to Agra, and it requires but little perception to discover that such a procedure would be productive of inestimable benefits (as regards facility and efficiency) to the administration of justice. My belief is, that the Courts will ultimately be removed to Agra.

We visit Bhurtpore, chiefly, it is said, on account of a voluminous correspondence which has recently been carried on respecting the immense riches, which, it is next to certainty, were concealed in the citadel at the period of its capture. The Government are endeavouring to induce the Rajah to permit the search to take place, with an understanding that he be entitled to receive one per cent on the total amount realized. I have not heard as to whether the Rajah has complied with our propositions; but it is confidently expected that on the forthcoming interview, every arrangement will be satisfactorily perfected. So much for the almost utter indifference, with which this report (published first in your Journal, I believe) was received by those interested in its authenticity. Reality is not, unfrequently, stranger than romance!

The rumour propagated in the Calcutta papers, that Lord Auckland (who, I rejoice to say, is in excellent health) will not proceed to the Presidency so soon as was expected, is satisfactorily negatived by the Government House estate at Simla being advertised for sale, with the circumstance of its having been rented to another party for the ensuing season.

Yours obediently,
A TRAVELLER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla 28th October, 1839.

Captain C. Richardes, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, reported his having taken charge of the Harowtee Political Agency from Captain Trevelyan on the 7th Instant.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor General.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 18.

The following letters from China of the 7th, and 9th September, will interest many of our readers. The first gives a clearer and more detailed account of the attack on the *Black Joke* passage-boat, than has yet appeared. There can be no doubt that the assailants in this atrocious affair were Mandarins. The excuse, no doubt, will be, that they believed the passage-boat to be an opium boat, and, according to Chinese notions of justice, they first proceeded to murder and mutilate those on board, and *then* to search for the contraband article. The writer blames Captain Elliot for rashness in the Hong-kong affair, and he appears to have acted throughout with a reckless courage, that is a sufficient answer to the imputation of cowardice cast upon him here, so very gratuitously. His not renewing the attack is condemned also; but if the junks were deserted, as is admitted, there was no great object in continuing this sort of petty warfare. We think it is to be regretted, that Captain Elliot ever commenced it. By the way, alluding to the scene of this skirmish, the writer calls it Kou-Soon or Kow-Loon, we are not clear which, instead of Hong-kong whence his letters are dated.

The letter of the 9th, it will be seen, expresses an expectation which does not appear to have been entertained by others in China, that the English would all be able to get back to Macao in a week, if the Kow-Loon business did not come in the way. We confess we are at a loss to conceive on what this expectation [illegible] would still [illegible] surrender [illegible]

Macao, or indeed in China. The day after the date of my last to you, a small schooner, the *Black Joke*, which had left Macao on the Friday, for Hong-kong, returned to Macao, having been attacked by Mandarins. As I was requested to go with two other gentlemen, to take the deposition of an Englishman who was brought back, as we then supposed, in a dying state, I am in a position to give you an account of this most horrible, cold-blooded business. The schooner left Macao on the Friday evening with a crew of nine lascars and Mr. Moss the owner of the boat On the Saturday evening she was anchored off Lantag, and Mr. M. had gone to bed, when he heard one of the crew cry out Uyla, Uyla. He immediately put his head up the skylight, when three guns were fired from a boat close alongside, loaded, as he supposes, with hot charcoal, in order to blind the people, and immediately afterwards the crew of the attack ing boat boarded the *Black Joke*, and run three of the lascars through the body—the remainder jumped overboard and swam off. The Chinese then proceeded to the cabin with lights, where they sized Mr. M. and cut off his left ear carrying away a large portion of the skin on that side of the head: they also cut him across the face between the eyes, dividing all the bones of the nose, and cut his left arm most desperately, in three or four places Thinking they had finished him, they took his ear and endeavoured to shove it down his throat, and then left him to search the boat; but finding nothing but wearing apparel, they cut the lower rigging, brought some gunpowder on board, and endeavoured to set fire to her. From the hasty manner in which they departed, it is supposed they saw the *Harriet*, one of *Jardine's* coasters, coming up, which vessel towed the *Black Joke* into Macao. One of the crew escaped, by getting hold of the rudder, and keeping close under the vessel, and since we have arrived here, we have heard of another having been picked up, with his left ear cut off also. A Mandarin's cap was found in the boat, also a bloody knife, so there is little doubt but that the attacking party thought the *Black Joke* was smuggling, and were determined to strike terror into the hearts of the barbarians. Had they been Ladrones, they would have plundered the vessel of every thing she had; as it was, they only took a watch, ring and a couple of guns. You can form no idea of the miserable state Mr. Moss was in when brought on shore: indeed the sight of him made me quite sick. Strange to say, he is recovering fast, although he must be an object for the rest of his days, and can never recover the use of his arm, so it would have been as well had they finished him at once. This happened on Sunday the 25th, and the same day, the Governor of Macao informed the Committee of Safety, that he had received a chop from the Yum-cheu, informing him, that unless he drove the English from Macoo immediately, he would allow no provisions for the Portuguese, and would surround all the houses; and it was therefore thought advisable that we should all embark the following day, which we accordingly did, at about 4 P. M., and heaven knows when we shall land again, if ever; I never felt so low spirited in my life, for I brought nothing whatever away with me I was lucky in getting comfortable (as comfortable as one can be, under such circumstances) on board the *Charles Forbes*, where I shall remain for the present, unless, indeed the business at Kow-Loon makes the Commissioner take measures that will oblige us to go to Manilla. What I allude to is this:---some days ago Elliot declared that it was his intention to go in H. M. cutter *Cecilia*, to Kow-Loon to make a formal demand for provisions, and in the event of this being refused, to drive the Mandarin junks out of the place. The 3d instant was the day fixed, and Captain Reddie, of the Schooner *Pearl*, asked me whether I would go up with some ten others to see what was to take place. We left the anchorage about 10 A. M., accompanied by the cutter and one of the *Volage's* boats, with a gun in the bow. We anchored off the village about 12, and a chop was sent to the Man laring, demanding an immediate supply. They at first refused to receive it at all, and Captain Elliot then sent on board to tell us to be ready to fire into the junks as soon as he gave the signal. We accordingly cleared for action, and a message was then sent to the Mandarins to tell them they would be allowed half an hour to think over the matter, and they then requested a list of what we wanted, and promised they should be supplied, which we thought would really be the case, as we saw the people driving the ducks down to the water side. On a boat being sent on shore, however, they were not allowed to be embarked, and Capt. Smith immediately opened his fire, followed by the Cutter and *Pearl* the first on shore (of 8 guns) and 9 junks giving us gun for gun.

"This sort of fun went on for half an hour, during which time, the cutter received several shots through her sails and part of Elliot's hat was carried away, the *Pearl* received no injury, although several shots came very near her. It was evident their mark was the cutter. Finding it rather hot and not doing them *much* harm, although two or three shots had gone clean though them, we got our anchors and stood out a little, when the junks immediately followed our example, either to endeavour to escape knowing that assistance from the fleet would be there immediately, or to pursue us, thinking perhaps that all our ammuniation was expended, and must therefore have been very much surprised or disgusted when we both went about and peppered them right well, driving them back to their original anchorage where their crews deserted them. The *Volage* was moving up at this time, but unfortunately was not within gunshot before dark, and Capt. Smith thought it advisable to do nothing before morning, and by so doing humbugged the whole business most completely; for during the night either Elliot though he had done more than he was justified in doing, or gave credit to reports received from the fleet, that Mandarin-boats were coming from the westward; for at daylight, we were all ordered back without firing a shot. The damage done to our side is not very serious. Capt. Douglas, and three of his men, got wounded, and the Chinese lost a Mandarin and ten men at least---this is all they acknowledge. I can assure you that, not being a fighting man, I did not like it all, at one time; but I never imagined Elliot would ever be so rash and thoughtless: you may depend upon it he will get sadly blamed for it. Had he taken the *Volage* up in the morning, they would have granted all he asked without firing a shot, and then had this become necessary they could have done it properly.

Hong-kong, Sept. 9, 1839.

"Things, here are, if anything, rather better than they were, and I think if this Kow-Loon business does not come in the way, that we shall be all back at Macao next week. If things remain as quiet as they are at present, I shall certainly go for one, as I am truly sick of the present state of affairs here. Teas were certainly low enough in May, but what will they be when present accounts reach home? I only wish I had ten times the quantity."

ENGLISHMAN.---NOVEMBER 15.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *London*, Shuttleworth, from London 11th July; she has European troops of board; the *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, from Gravesend 20th July, Downs 26th July, and Lizard 2d August; also has European troops on board: and the *Cavindish Bentinck*, Messiter, from Moulmein 5th Nov.

This-day's Semaphore announces the arrival of the *Statesmen*, Shreave, from Boston 13th July, and the *Sylph*, Viall, (date not mentioned.)

We have Cape papers to the 11th of September. They report the arrival of the *Robarts*, Elder, the [illegible] and the *Bombay Hurkaru* all [illegible]

pected during the first seven months of such an *experiment*; but we have in the Accounts, evidence of a decreasing expenditure, and of an increasing income in proportions that make it probable that in a few months more the latter will begin to exceed the former.

The number of passengers between Table Bay, during those seven months has been 345 adults, and 39 children. To this is added 131 passengers to Saldanha and Simon's Bays.

The total income from this source, has been £2,051 16*s.*

The Net income from freight, after deducting land charges has been £2,424 14*s.* 5*d.*

Total for the first *seven months*, £4,476 0*s.* 5*d.*

The *working of the Hope Steamer*' cost

From 8th Dec. to 1st March,	£2,563 16	0
Income,	1,466 7	2
Deficiency	£1,097 8	10
Cost from 1st March to 1st June	£2,563 16	6
Income	2,371 11	6
Deficiency	£192 4	9

[*Sou. Afr. Com. Advertiser, Sept. 4.*

PORT NATAL.

By the '*Mary*' we have some recent intelligence from Port Natal. The Troops were in good health. Nothing definite has transpired respecting the present condition of the Boers. Dingaan, it is said has withdrawn himself, it is not known exactly where, taking with him the cattle he had promised to restore to the Boers.

The '*Mazeppa*' had brought from *De la Goa Bay* Triechard's party, and landed them at Natal.

The '*Eleanora*' had been driven on shore and wrecked. Ship and cargo said to be insured. *The Cape of Good Hope Marine Insurance Company*, with their usual good luck, loses nothing by this accident.

The emigrants had been visited by the measles, and it is reported, that sixty children had died of that disease.---*South Africa Commercial Advertiser, September 4.*

Cape papers to the 21st September reached us yesterday. They report the arrival of the *Eden* Noble, and the *Emma Eugene*, Wade, both from Calcutta. The news by this opportunity is comprised in the following extracts:

(From the Zuid-African, Sept. 20.)

On the 16th instant W. Porter, Esquire, Her Majesty's Attorney General for this colony, arrived in the '*Stirling.*'—There was to have been a meeting of the *Legislative Council* on that day, for the further consideration of the *Master and Servant Bill*, but owing, as we apprehended, to the arrival of that gentleman, no Council Meeting took place.

It is with much regret that we announce the suicidal death of Mr. Hans Linde, the son our octogenarian friend, and late Field-Commandant, Jacobus Linde, residing at Rivier Zonder Einde. The cause is unknown; but he was observed for some time to be in rather a melancholy mood.

(From the South African Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 21.)

Lieut.-Governor Stockkenstrom has, we learn, taken his passage in the *Wellington*, which will sail for the Cape early in August. He may be expected here early in October.

From Graham's Town Journal Sept. 12.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF CAPT. COX.---Information has just been received in town, of the death, by accident of Capt. Cox, late Commander of the *Hope* Steamer. The circumstances attending his death are most distressing. He was travelling between Cradock and Colesberg, in company with Mr. Louis Norton, of this place, when the fatal catastrophe occurred, the particulars of which are stated as follows in a letter before us:---

Messrs. Norton and Cox had left the waggon for the purpose of shooting, and the former having fired at some bucks, dismounted to re-load his gun. Capt. Cox. was then close by his side. Having loaded, Norton handed Cox an orange, and was in the act of remounting his horse when the hammer of his gun caught the flap of his saddle, and it went off. Cox was at this moment about four yards in front, and the ball entered his back and completely fractured the back-bone. He did not live five minutes, after he received the shot. He was buried here (Cradock) on Friday last.'

PARTICULARS OF THE LAMENTED DEATH OF ENSIGN HARDING, OF THE CAPE MOUNTED RIFLE CORPS.---On the morning of the 5th instant, Ensign Harding, who had accompanied Col. Somerset to the mouth of the Fish River, was bathing on the beach with Lieuts. McLean and Fanshaw, and Ensign Somerset; when venturing too far (the tide running out very strong at the time) he was carried out by the violence of the surf, before it was possible any assistance could be rendered to him.

Lieut. McLean nearly shared the same fate, having been thrown on shore by the surf quite insensible.---*Nov.* 18.

All Mauritius has been in an uproar owing to a John Bullish freak upon the part of Captain Driver of the *Greenlaw*, a gentleman well known in this port as a sailor, who shares all the mortal antipathy to *Johnny Crapaud*, for which British tars were remarkable in the glorious days of 'Nelson, Howe and Jarvis.' We have not space at present for commentary on the transaction, which has furnished a month's topic to our Mauritius contemporaries, but the whole of the business is too remarkable to be passed over without notice. We content ourselves to-day with presenting a summary of occurrences as derived from the *Gerneen*:—

'In the course of Saturday, Captains Le Barbier de Tinant and Laroque de Chanfray, the Commandants of the Corvettes the *Lancier* and the *Isere* being both absent from town, the head quarter-master of the *Isére* in hoisting out her flags to air, is stated to have put all the British ensigns exposed below the rest of the colours; while others, and among them the officers of the *Isère*, without denying that two in reality might have been thus placed, assert that an English flag was at the top of one of the haliards and an American one at the top of the other, and that the remaining flags were hung, out without any attention to order, the absence of any breeze confounding them indistinctly together.

Captain Driver, of the English Bark *Greenlaw*, construed the arrangement of the flags into an intentional insult to the nation; and on the following morning at 7 o'clock, the tricolored flag of France was seen suspended from under the bow of the *Greenlaw*. Considerable sensation was in consequence created in the harbour, but it appears that it was not until 10 o'clock that the circumstance was reported, by a boat returning from shore, on board the *Lancier*, which is lying outside the *Greenlaw*, and could not see the head of the vessel. The report caused great excitement on board the *Greenlaw* and desired that the French flag should be withdrawn from the situation in which it was placed. Upon the refusal of Captain Driver, who replied that he would only withdraw it upon an order of the Governor or the port Captain, the officer proceeded to Government House and was admitted to the presence of the Governor, who sent for the Port Captain and directed him to give orders for taking away the flag, which disappeared from under the bowsprit of the *Greenlaw* at about 2 o'clock.

Since then, communications have been exchanged between the Governor and the Captain of the *Isère*, who arrived in town on Monday.

According to the reports of some, the Governor after having consulted his executive council, is stated to have declared himself incapable of interfering as he had no authority to compel Captain Driver to make any public reparation. Others again assert that Sir Wm. Nicolay had replied he would await the arrival in town of the Captain of the *Lancier*, (who is the senior officer), before coming to any final decision on the subject.

It appears that subsequent to this Sir W. Nicolay sent for Captain Driver, and after expostulating with him required that he should make reparation for the insult offered. Upon this our quondam man-of-war's man delivered the following apology:—

Captain de Larroque de Chanfray.

As the senior officer of the French Royal Navy in this port, I now, in the presence of the Governor of this colony, the Representative of my Sovereign, and by His Excellency's desire, hereby offer to you the fullest and most ample apology for having, on the morning of the 8th instant, offered a gross insult to the flag of your nation.

I can only say, in my justification, that I did it under strong feelings of resentment for that which appeared to me, as well as to many others of my countrymen, an intentional insult offered to the revered flag of my Sovereign.

All the reparation for the offence I committed, that may be due from a subject of Great Britain, to His Majesty the King of the French, I now make without hesitation or equivocation.

THOMAS DRIVER,
Master of the ship Greenlaw.

Government House, 15th September, 1839.

Here it was supposed the matter would have rested, but it seems the Governor considered he had still a crow to pick with the Frenchmen. Reparation had been made for the insult offered to the flag of France; it now became necessary that France should practically demonstrate that in *her* mode of hanging out her signals to dry, she did not intend to offer any insult to the English. The Governor accordingly stipulated

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief publishes for the information of the Garrison thé following brief statement of a correspondence with the commanding officers of the French ships of war in the harbour, relative to the insult supposed to have been offered to the British flag by the French ship of war.

The Commander-in-Chief demanded two things of the senior officer of the French navy:

1st. A written declaration that there was no intention whatever to offer any insult to the British flag by the manner in which the different colours were hoisted on board the *Isère* on the 5th instant.

2nd. That as a public demonstration of that fact, there should be hoisted, at the fore-mast head of the French ships of war, the British Union Flag.

The first of these demands was complied with in a manner perfectly satisfactory.

The second was refused on the ground that it would be an acknowledgement of reparation for an insult, whereas in the eyes of the French Captain none had been offered; but he proposed, on the departure of the *Isère* at the end of the present week, to shew his respect for the British flag, by firing a Royal salute of adieu, and at the same time to hoist the Union Flag at the fore-mast head. The salute to be returned from the Garrison Battery.

From the conviction His Excellency entertains of the zeal and gallantry of the British troops, there is no doubt that the object might have been accomplished by force; but to a certainty, not without a tremendous loss of valuable life; and after all, it would not be an acknowledgement on the part of the French, and would have appeared to the world an unwarrantable attack on two crippled ships of a friendly power in the centre of our harbour, surrounded by our troops and batteries.

From these considerations, and the distinct written disavowal of any intention of insult, the Governor does not conceive that he would justify himself in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government for resorting to such an extreme measure.

All intercourse between the French Ships of War and the shore, is prohibited, and the affair at large will rest with the Governments of Great Britain and France.

(Signed) WILLIAM STAVELEY, Colonel,
Deputy Quater-Master General

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be publicly notified that he has been under the necessity of prohibiting all intercourse between the ships of War of the King of the French, now in this harbour and the colony; except in so far as may be necessary for the furtherance of the public service of His Majesty Louis-Philippe

All persons are, in consequence, warned against attempting to proceed on board either of these vessels, unless on public service, and duly authorised.

His Excellency the Governor has been compelled to have recourse to this strong measure because the senior French Naval officer has pertinaciously refused to make a public demonstration in the customary Naval manner, that no offence was in tended by the disrespectful manner in which the British Flags were displayed on board the French ship of War (*Isere*) on Saturday, the 7th instant; although in writing he has made an acknowledgement; to that effect.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Port-Louis, 18th Sept. 1839.
GEO. F. DICK, *Colonel Secretary*.

The vessels proceeded to Bourbon immediately, and in the *Cernéen* of the 1st of October we find the following account of the sequel to the events related above:—

"Although we are unable in our number of to-day to give an English translation of the French Commandants' recital, we have much pleasure in publishing the following account of what transpired at a dinner given to them on their arrival at Bourbon by the Governor, who, as our readers will perceive, appears to have considered the whole affair as of a nature entirely personal, and after the healths of the King of the French and the Queen of England had been successively drunk, himself proposed as a concluding toast: (The maintenance of union between France and England.) To the sentiment need we say that we most heartily responnd?

(From the *Conservateur*. of the 26th September.)

A dinner was yesterday given by the Governor to the Commandants of the Corvetts *Lancier* and *Isère*. The principal civil and military authorities of the colony and several members of the Colonial council were present at the repast.

The following were the toasts proposed:

By the Military Commandant.

TO THE KING OF THE FRENCH!

By Captain de Laroque de Chanfray:

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

By the Governor.

TO CAPTAINS DE LAROQUE DE CHANFRAY AND LEBARBIER DE TINAN!

The Governor, on proposing this toast, accompanied by the following observations;

Gentlemen.—A serious insult has been offered to our flag in a friendly port by an individual who was a stranger to those noble sympathies by which two great nations are united. But, in the presence of two of our men-of-war, full and entire reparation for this outrage could not fail of being received. Honor, Gentlemen, to the dignified, firm and energetic conduct adopted on the occasion by Captains de Laroque and de Tinan.

Those brave Commandants deserve eulogy not less for having indignantly repelled the accusation brought against them, for having with calmness and moderation refused to accord, under the influence of a display of military force, a reparation which must have been considered as an avowal of an insult that had never been offered.

Let the responsibility of this double offence be borne by him who committed it. As to ourselves, Gentlemen, let us repudiate every sentiment which might tend to alter our warm sympathies towards our neighbours.

The Governor then proposed a fourth toast:

TO THE MAINTENANCE OF UNION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND!"

We conclude the affair will form a subject of discussion between the Governments of France and England, notwithstanding the personal character attempted to be given to it, and in all probability some Anti-Ministerialist will try to make it a matter of Parliamentary enquiry. These little *mésintelligences* between French and English ships abroad have become rather frequent of late.

CEYLON HERALD.—NOVEMBER 8.

The Schooner *Osprey* Captain Quinton, and the Ship *Hero of Malown*. Captain Grundy, both from this Port, arrived at Galle, the former on the 2d, and the latter on the 3d instant—passengers per *Hero of Malown*, Lieut. Gilmore, H. D. Arbuthnot, Esq., and Mr. George Ross.

The Barque *Adams*, Captain Mills, from Mauritius the 8th ult., arrived at Galle on the 2d inst.—By this arrival we learn that the Steam Ship *Madagascar*, towed into Mauritius the Barque *Windermear*, totally dismasted, from Liverpool bound to Calcutta, with jury masts.

THE Barque *Alexander*, Captain McLachlan, left the roads on Saturday for London—Passengers, Messrs. Morgan and Roosmalecocq; and on the same day the Schooner *Royal Family*, J. Batta, from Singapore the 29th August, anchored in the Roads—Passenger, W. Cuthbert, Esq.

The Barque, *Europe* Captain Foster, from Trincomalie the 7th instant arrived on Sunday—Passenger, W. Brook Esq.—The *Eliza Ann*, Captain Poulson, sailed for the Malabar Coast on the 10th inst.—The French Schooner *Louis Pariel*, from Mauritius the 22d Oct. arrived this morning.—*November*, 12.

MALACA.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—OCT. 10.

CAPT. ELLIOT AND THE CHINESE.—We cannot coincide in all the opinions advanced by our correspondent ONE WHO HAS SMELT POWDER.—We will admit, that the situation of Captain Elliot is one embarrassing in the extreme; and we must also confess to the truth of the axiom, 'that those at a distance, fight battles much better than those that are actually engaged; we must, consequently, make every allowance for the difficulties of the position in which he was placed, and for the irritation of the moment under which he apparently acted.—To stop a man's grub, is as bad as if you stopped his wind;—hungry Lions, therefore, fight the best, But with respect to his precipitancy we believe there cannot be two opinions. Captain Elliot, by the line of conduct pursued, upon failing to obtain his demands, has decidedly compromised his Government with the Chinese; and we are afraid, his present acts cannot be viewed in any other light than as overt acts of Piracy. That the Chinese are, at all times, a most insolent and overbearing race must be allowed; but we, really, cannot see any circumstance in their refusal of provisions, which could have warranted the unprovoked attack upon their Junks by Capt. Elliot; But, as we have elsewhere said, the greatest error of the Superintendent was, after having fired the first shot not to have followed it up. The consequences will be the same: it has closed the only avenue to a fair and equitable arrangement; and that we are right in our conjectures, time, and forthcoming events, alone will show.

THE STATE OF THE CROPS.—The favorable Agricul- prospects now opening for the Farmers all over the country, are such as to prognosticate a plentiful harvest next year: and the Ryots are on the tip-toe of expectation. The country, for miles and miles in extent, is waving in all the luxuriance of vegetation. To a Stranger the sight, that presents itself on all sides, is one of extreme interest and curiosity:—not lessened in any way, by the circumstance of observing, that the females are, in nine cases out of ten, the cultivators of the soil; while the men, except it is on the occasion of ploughing up the fields, are enjoying a life of sloth & idleness:—in many instances lying fast asleep in their dwellings, while the women of the family are toiling in the fields under the heat of a tropical sun. The Native Farmers, how ever, state, that should the rains cease by the end of this month, so as to allow of the young Plants obtaining the genial influence of the sun, we shall not only have an early crop, but the produce of the next season will far exceed that of the present year, which was considered one of the most favorable that has been known in Malacca.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1839.

The H. C. Steamer *Berenice*, W. Lowe Esq. Commanding, left the Harbour at ½ past 5 o'clock on Thursday evening for Suez, with a mail of 15,635 covers, and the following Passengers.

Major General and Mrs. Salter, Mrs. Powell and Child, Mrs. Ducat, S. Scott Esq. R. Eglington Esq. H. Liddell Esq. Messrs. Thomas and Charles Ryan, J. A. Pierson Esq. J. Beckwith Esq. P. Cator Esq. J. Patch Esq. J. Little Esq. Mr. J. J. Bowring, Lieut. Minster, Capt. Clarkson and one Native Servant.

The *Regular*, G. C. Budd Master, sailed also on Thursday for Aden with

Passengers, Capt. Morton, Dr. Cullum, the Revd. Mr. Samuel, and Sub-Assist. Apothecary Guthrie.

The *Sullimany* proceeds to-morrow to Madras with the first portion of the 15th Hussars, consisting of,

Col. Badcock K. H., Capt. Hickman, Capt. Hicker, Lieut. J. Surman, Lieut Home, Lieut Brett. Lieut. Lord Viscount Jocelyn, Lieut. Key, Quarter Master Besson, Surgeon John Chambers, Vety Surgeon Thos. Henford, 19 Sergeants, 3 Trumpeters, 4 Farriers, 12 Corporals, 196 privates, 30 Women and 28 Children.

The H. C, Sloop of War *Elphinstone*, Sailed for Aden on Thursday last with troops and Military Stores.

Sir Henry Fane, we regret to hear, still continues seriously indisposed.

It is now confidently stated that the Governor, and the whole of his Party, will arrive here tomorrow.

The Admiral went to Sea on Tuesday in the *Wellesly*, on a Cruise for the benefit of his health, with the intention of returning before the next Packet arrives—There are some surmises that he has received his Despatches by last Packet, and is off for China, but this is generally discredited—He was still very far from well when he went on board. A man had just fallen from the main top and been killed as His Excellency reached the ship—The *Larne* the same day went to sea, having the Iron Steamer in tow, which, as soon as fairly clear of the Harbour, was cast off and shaped her course for Karachee—The *Algerine*, it is said, will also follow the Admiral in a day or two.

Our intelligence from the Governor General's Camp extends to the 14th instant, at which date his Lordship was at Kurnaul. The 26th Regt. forms his escort and it was intended that they should leave in progress towards Delhi, on the 16th, proceeding by way of Deig and Bhurtpore to Agra, which latter city they hoped to reach about the middle of December, when the 23rd would take the place of the 26th, in the escort—There were rumours afloat of some news of importance having reached the Camp, in consequence of which Lord Auckland had sent for the Adjutant General from Meerut, who was to join his Lordship at next march and the report gained credence that six new Regiments were to be raised, though upon this subject great secrecy was observed.—His Lordship had on the 14th, been a month on the march. We observe that his establishment at Simla is advertised to be sold, so that it may be inferred there is no intention ever to return there, during the remnant of the Auckland dynasty—It will be seen from the foregoing account of his Lordship's movements, and from what we stated of Sir John Keane's in our last, that there is very little chance now of their being able to effect a meeting.

In another column will be found a letter, upon Chinese affairs, signed "A VOICE FROM THE EAST", which was circulated in this place on Thursday forenoon, in time for transmission to England by the *Berenice*. We do not affect to be sufficiently conversant with the various facts of the case, insisted upon by the writer, as to be enabled to say whether they are stated by him with accuracy and moderation or not, but the style of the composition is, we think, rather too declamatory, to admit of its being received by the people of England with that confidence, which a more temperate exposition might have ensured to it. In one respect we deem the author greatly in error and led away by the warmth of his own imagination; we allude to his dismal presages respecting the Trade of Bombay. Much distress has certainly already been inflicted upon the Commerce of this Port, by the stoppage of the China Trade, and more will no doubt follow in the event of the Opium Pledge being repudiated, particularly among the Shroffs and capitalists of the interior, but when the ardour of the writer of this letter has had time to cool, we think he will find, as we have done, that his fears on this point are deemed very exaggerated by many, in every respect, qualified by experience and otherwise to form a tolerable judgement upon the subject he treats of

The French line of packets, between Alexandria and Marseilles, has now been so long established and is so well known, that it would be superfluous to say a word in recommendation of them. From China, which will be found among our Extracts, giving a fuller account of the late shocking affair of the *Black Joke* and of Captain Elliot's collision with the Chinese, than any we have yet seen.

but the case is different with the Austrian Steamers, which are of a later date and only now beginning to be known and appreciated. In another part of our Paper will be found the particulars of the line of Steamers established between Syra and Trieste, which has for sometime been in full operation, and offers facilities to Travellers, going home or returning to this Country, of seeing some of the most interesting portions of the Mediterranean. These Boats are described to us, as being under excellent management and every way worthy of public support. But there is another line of Austrian Boats, in connection with the Danube Company, which offers if possible a still more enticing route to all those who may be disposed to diverge a little from the beaten track, and to visit countries, less known perhaps, but certainly not less interesting. This company starts a Boat every 21 days from Alexandria to Constantinople, which touches at Jaffa, Beyrout, Cyprus, Rhodes, Stanchio, Chio and Smyrna and from Constantinople proceeds by the Danube, to Varna, Galatz, Semlin, Pesth, Vienna and Lintz, the voyage to Constantinople occupying 8 days and from thence to Pesth in Hungary 28 days, including a quarantine of 11 days at Orsova. There are also branch Steamers which run regularly from Constantinople to Salonica, on the one hand, and to Trebizonde on the other, in the latter case touching at Sinope and Samsoun. The latest day of departure from Alexandria of this Company's Boats, that we have seen advertised, is the 22d December, which being remembered, and that thereafter, every 21 days, there is another departure, those who may contemplate availing themselves of these Boats can have no difficulty in regulating their movements accordingly. The Austrian and French Steamers now supply every thing that could be desired, towards a complete communication between all the different places of any note in the upper end of the Mediterranean, and to the former we are indebted for a road into the heart of Europe, by the Danube, through countries of great interest, but little known and seldom visited, until these steamers were established. To parties not pressed for time, the great advantage offered, by the last of the Austrian Companies referred to, is that one may be landed, for example, at Jaffa and taken up by the following Boat at Beyrout, having in the interval of 21 days had an opportunity of visiting Jerusalem and most of the other places of interest in Syria, and the same might be done at Smyrna and every other place on the line, presenting objects of sufficient attraction to the Traveller. Thanks to the enterprise of the last 5 or 6 years the Mediterranean presents every accommodation, whether going or coming, that the most fastidious traveller could desire, and we have often thought that there was something extravagantly ludicrous in Indians, above every other People, the least inclined to do any thing at a gallop, calling out for fresh Steamers to run direct to England, merely to escape a detention of 19 days quarantine, an object that might be something to an American, but, to a go astern Indian, absolutely not a moment lost.

The Calcutta and Agra Papers of yesterday have brought us much matter of interest which will be found in its proper place. The Cape and the Mauritius have furnished our cotemporaries largely; from the latter place in particular there is an account of an unpleasant affair between the Governor and the Commanders of two French men of war, then in the Harbour, who had failed or were supposed to have failed in some customary mark of respect, and which appears to have led to a certain degree of irritation and bad feeling between the authorities and these Officers, who had abruptly gone off to Bourbon. This affair was talked of here sometime ago, but we do not recollect having seen any account of it in print until now. It may be safely predicted that the two nations will not go to war about such a squabble, however important it may appear in the eyes of those who acted in it. The Agra Journal upon authority of late letters, states that Dost Mohamed had been refused assistance by the rulers of Balkh and Bokara and was positively off to Persia, that Col. Stoddart had been released and was on his way to Cabul, and that the murderers of Col. Herring and Lieut Inverarity had at length been seized and were in custody. The *Hurkaru* gives us the subjoined letter from Bamean, which confirms, to a certain extent, the desperate fortunes of Dost Mohamed. We share in the sympathy expressed by our cotemporary for the fate of this unfortunate Prince, the common lot of all apparently, who incur the enmity of this Government. The chiefs of Candahar have long ago fled into exile, shunned, and deserted by every one, and the only victim now left is the Khan of Kelat, of whose fate we have as yet no certain advices, though it is probable that by this time he too has gone upon his travels. Thus the Schah, by the aid of his faithful Allies, has been relieved of every man of any influence in the country, capable of disturburg the tranquility of his rule. Put Mohamed Aly in his position and the first step he would now take, particularly if he could throw the odium of it upon his Ally, as the Schah might, would be to disarm every man in the country, after the fashion practised in Syria, making it a severe penalty to carry Arms at all, and then he might be pretty confident of enjoying domestic quiet, as well as of some change taking place, for the better perhaps, in the character of his People. Itis in this way, amid misgovernment and the grossest oppression, that the old Pasha, with the aid of his Nizam, has managed to keep the countries he rules as quiet and safe almost, as any of the best governed states of Europe. Tyranical and rapacious as such a course is, if it were justifiable in any case, the Affghan nation might fairly be put to the ordeal, having shewn itself throughout the recent struggle, as little better than a despicable pack of Cowards, murderers and thieves.

We are indebted to the *Hurkaru* also for a letter from China, which will be found among our Ex-

"We continue to be in receipt of letters from Bameean. Our last is dated October 15th, and, as may be expected from such a quarter, is more full of rumours, than of any thing else. It is said, that Dost Mahommed is at Kooloom, and that the King of Bokhara has united with Moorad Beg, to capture the luckless fugitive. It is almost impossible to contemplate the fortunes of this unhappy victim of political intrigue, without profound feelings of commisseration; and we are confident that few can have watched the vicissitudes of his eventful career, without admiring as well as pitying the dethroned monarch (for such in reality he is, in spite of all the cant about rebellion and usurpation) surrounded by traitors of the deepest die, falling off from him one by one—deserted by the army, in whose fidelity he trusted, at the very hour, when, having drawn them up in battle-array, he had bravely resolved to hazard an engagement, which was either to repulse the invading strangers, or bring all his struggles to a glorious though a fatal consummation; and lastly seeking refuge beyond the limits of what were once his dominions, and there falling into the hands of inhospitable foreign rulers, who will not scruple to sell him to the Franks, if they only bid high enough. Every man's hand is against him—and yet it is difficult to say wherein has lain his offence. But we must quit this ungrateful subject, and suffer our correspondent to speak for himself:—

"The winter is setting in fast. When we awoke this morning, valley and hills were one sheet of snow, and the flakes still fell; however, the sun has made its appearance and the snow is thawing fast. We are preparing for the winter—laying in stores of forage and fuel. We found a considerable quantity of grass, about ten coss from this, and unless the cutters are prevented by the snow, we shall get a tolerable supply thence, which, with the help of *busa*, some dried lucerne and some wild oats, which we found in the Forts, I hope we shall find sufficient for the winter.... We have taken possession of some Forts, one of which we are getting ready for our men and horses; the house will be fit for the reception of the former in a few days, but we shall have to build the greater part of the stabling, which is by no means an easy task, where wood is so scarce. The Dost is said to be at Kooloom now. The King of Bokhara has refused to receive him, and hopes are entertained, that he (the King of Bokhara) will assist Moorad Beg, in driving him out of Tartary, in which case the contemplated expedition into that country, will most probably come to naught. No news at Cabul of any importance. The 4th Locals return to India. The 13th Light Infantry and a wing of Native Infantry, remain at Cabul; the remainder winter at Jullalabad, and the Shah intends to go there likewise. Lieutenant Maule of the Artillery, has left Cabul with some Affghan levies, to reduce the Kokistanies* of Ghorebund. We shall have occasional falls of snow here for another month, after which the winter will regularly set in and we shall have snow on the ground for three or four months.... There is a report that the Bokhara man is trying to catch the Dost. If he does succeed, I presume that he will sell him to us."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The families of the Duke of Bedford and Mr. E. Ellice, M. P., have been very gay this season at their summer residences in Badenoch. A number of noblemen and gentlemen have visited them, one party succeeding another, and all delighted with the romantic scenery of the glen. Amongst these have been the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. C. Buller, M. P., Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Mr. E. Landseer, Lords Cosmo, Edward and Alexander Rus sell, Ladies Georgiana and Rachel Russell, Mr. E. Ellice, jun., and lady; General and Mrs. Balfour, and the Misses Balfour; Hon. J. Dundas and Hon. F. Cavendish; Capt. Seymour, Mr. W. Cook, Mr J. Purvis, etc. One day lately the party at Doune (Duke of Bedford's) and at Invereshie House (Mr. Ellice's) made up a purse for 50 guineas, to be given away in prizes among such of the young men of the district as should distinguish themselves at athletic sports. The exhibition "came off,' as the sporting phrase is, at Mr. Ellice's, whither the Duke and Duchess of Bedford and their friends repaired. An immense concourse of persons was present, as the news soon spread over the hills, and the people poured forth to witness the splendid array of Sassenagh lords and ladies, and to partake in the amusements of the day. A hogs-head of whisky was provided by the generous entertainers, and abundance of bread, beer, and mutton. Tents were erected in the glen; and as the ladies arrived the pipers announced the event in the liveliest strains of the bagpipe. The sports commenced with a foot-race up a steep mountain, one of the highest of the Grampians. Seven Highlanders started, the distance back and forward being better than four miles. The winner of the first prize, which was £3, came in to the pole in the short time of 22 minutes 35 seconds. The successful competitors for the second and third prizes arrived very soon afterwards, keeping side by side the whole way, until within a few seconds of their arrival, at the starting-place. The Marquis of Abercorn and some of the party then had some excellent races on their own horses, and a variety of sports followed among the people, such as throwing the hammer, putting the stone, leaping, etc. In the evening there was a splendid display of fireworks, and the whole concluded with a supper and ball. The Marquis of Abercorn and Lord A. Russell appeared in full Highland costume. The dancing was kept up with great spirit till near daylight.—(Inverness Courier.)

Twelve or thirteen Roman Catholic bishops are to be entertained at a public dinner in Cork on the 30th inst., after the consecration of the new Dominican chapel in that city. Mr. O'Connell is to preside on the occasion.—(Dublin Packet.)

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—Electors of Berwickshire! whenever you pay a postage, remember that Sir Hugh Campbell voted against reducing it to a penny! Electors of Northumberland! whenever you pay a postage, remember that Lord Ossulston voted against reducing it to a penny! Electors of Berwick, upon-Tweed, whenever you pay a postage, remember that Messrs. Hodgson and Holmes voted against reducing it to a penny!—(Berwick Advertiser.)

A rumour is current with respect to an experiment said to have been performed on the *Great Western* railway, in regard to speed. The story goes that one of the drivers, anxious to put to the test certain recent statements on the subject of atmospheric resistance, obtained permission to run an engine and tender at the highest possible speed through the whole length of the line, an engagement being entered into that in the event of any disastrous consequences ensuing to the adventurer, provision should be made for his widow and children; and that, a time having been chosen when the line was quite clear from all traffic, the distance of 28 miles was gone over at the rate of more than 100 miles an hour! We give the rumour precisely as it reached us; we do not vouch for its truth.—(Globe.)

"ESQUIRES" AND "GENTLEMEN."—At a Special Petty Session of the Justices acting for the Kensington division of the county of Middlesex, held yesterday, for the revision of the lists of persons qualified to serve the office of Jurors for the year ensuing, it was decided that Commissioners of Sewers are Esquires by virtue of their office, even when not entitled to be called "Gentlemen." The same privilege was denied to the Commissioners of Land and Assessed Taxes, though the question, after long argument, was postponed for further consideration.—Courier.

WHO WOULD BE A GENERAL?—Six generals have in succession been commanders-in-chief of the Carlist army in Navarre and the Basque provinces, viz.:—Zumalcarreguy, who died of his wounds; Moreno, who has just been assassinated; Eguia, Villareal, and the Infante Don Sebastian, who are now refugees in France; and Mirafloto, who has gone over to the constitutional cause. The Queen's army has had seven, viz.:—Saarsfield, who was murdered at Pamplona; Valdes, now commanding in Catalonia; Quesada, massacred at Madrid; Rodil, who is all but proscribed. Mina, who died at Barcelona, Cordova proscribed, and gone into Portugal; and the successful Espartero, Duke of Victoria. It is a singular coincidence that the Marquis de Miraflores, who was the Spanish ambassador in England when Don Carlos made his escape, should hold the same post in France, now that he seeks a refuge here.

NELSON AND SIR THOMAS HARDY.—The following fact, which proves the strong attachment of Sir Thomas Hardy to the memory of his distinguished commander, Lord Nelson, came to the knowledge of Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, on taking a cast from the face of the deceased for the purpose of preparing a bust:—Mr. Behnes discovered on Saturday a miniature of Lord Nelson suspended from the neck of Sir Thomas, which he had worn ever since the time he received it from his lordship as a present. The miniature is to be placed in the coffin of Sir Thomas, and buried with him pursuant to his directions to his family during his life-time.

Lord Glenelg (says the *Inverness Courier*) is leaving England for two years' residence in Germany.

Fifty thousand pounds worth of gold and silver are said to be annually employed at Birmingham, and, therefore, for ever lost as bullion.

The property left by the late Sir John Ramsden is prodigious. We have heard that his grandson, the young baronet, eleven or twelve years of age, succeeds to 120,000*l.* per annum; 500,000*l.* is divided among his three sons; 40,000*l.* to each of his daughters; and to his widow the residence at Byrom, with 8,000*l.* per annum.

Mr. Macleod, of Rasay, killed on the 2d of September forty-one brace of grouse with his own gun, on the Langwell Moors. Captain Inge and Sir F. A. Mackenzie bagged ninety and a half brace, shooting together at Bramore, on the 5th; and Sir F. A. Mackenzie killed fifty brace, shooting alone, on the 7th, on the property of Sir Ralph Anstruther.

The actual official returns of the exports of bullion, from the 26th ult. to the 2d of this month, show that at present the exports are very limited, the amount being, only 4,450 ounces of gold in coin.—(Post.)

The Duke of Wellington, who is likely to remain some time at Walmer, takes frequent rides or drives to Dover. The Duke, who is well known to be fond of children, on Monday last come over to Dover, accompanied only by the children of his noble visitors, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, and took them to Squiers' bazaar, where after remaining a considerable time for their amusement and to purchase for them, the party returned to Walmer Castle. (Herald.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Frere, of the Civil Service, late acting Assistant Judge of Coimbatore. He was the eldest son of J. H. Frere. Esq, of Blackheath, and in his 28th year.-(Standard.)

Baron Bernadotte, nephew of the King of Sweden and Commandant of the mounted National Guards at Pau, has just been named a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

BROTHER JONATHAN OUTDONE.—"The English Government," says the *Presse*, "a few years ago, left to three criminals condemned to death the choice of dying on the gallows or adopting the following conditions:—The first was to take tea, the second coffee, and the third chocolate, and to live as long as they could, but were to eat nothing with either—these conditions were eagerly accepted. The last, who took chocolate, died in eight months; he who took coffee lived two years, and the tea-drinker survived three years. The man who took chocolate died in a state of complete decomposition, and so much eaten by worms that, during his life, his limbs separated one by one from his body. The man who drank coffee was so disfigured after his death, that one would have said that the fire of heaven had burnt his entrails and calcined him from head to foot. The tea-drinker became so thin and almost diphanous, that it was perfectly easy, with a candle in one's hand, to read a newspaper through the body by the intervals which separated the ribs!"

There is at this time, in a regiment of cavalry in garrison at Lyons, a young man who was the adopted son of General Allard and Runjeet Singh. He was sent to France for his studies, and is to pass a year in a regiment of each branch of the service, in order to learn European tactics before his return to India. This young man belongs to a family of Indian sovereigns. His father having been conquered by Runjeet Singh, all his family were massacred, and he, although only a child, was not made prisoner until he was covered with wounds in defending himself. Runjeet Singh and General Allard then conceived an affection for him, and both adopted him as their son.

EXPERIMENTAL POLICY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The understood policy of the Indian government of the present, day, with regard to the millions which are subject to its control throughout the wide East, is to render them competent at a future and not distant period, to govern and protect themselves. However startling the entertainment of such a principle may at first sight appear, to those who fully appreciate the importance of our vast possessions on the continent of Asia, it is not the less apparent that this principle has been systematically acted on within the few past years, and is daily developing the results which, it is natural to expect, would follow the application of so bold an experiment in government. The two chief engines which have been employed in the process, are legislation and education; the one by its direct power overruling and removing the more prominent obstacles to the projected plan; the other by its indirect influence preparing the masses for the gradual ameliorations of which they are to be made the objects. * * * The Canadas and the West India islands, with modifications suited to the peculiar constitution of Indian society, will probably form the model on which the future Government of India will be regulated. At present, it is well known, she possesses no self-elected institutions, though the want of these is not felt in the universal freedom and toleration which she enjoys, and the ability with which her affairs are administered. Our own opinion inclines to the conviction that India, for a century to come, will not be able to dispense with the protection of England; though in the interim she may safely be trusted with a gradual adoption of the best-adapted portions of our peculiar policy. Among the chief of these is representation in Parliament, the want of which has tended more than any thing else to retain our colonies in that unwise pupilage, which not unfrequently has led to serious embarrassments in their administration by the mother country. Englishmen, wherever they go, carry with them the feelings and habits of their country; and they cannot help contrasting the inconsistency which accords to a petty boro gh of some two thousand inhabitants a voice in the national councils, while the rich, powerful, and extensive territories in which they are residing abroad, are deprived of a similar advantage. In this respect we are behind even despised Spain; whose colonies, it is well known, send representatives to the national Cortes.—*Oriental Herald.*

CHINA.

Some of the merchants connected with the China trade have had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the situation of affairs at Canton, respecting which the following has been made known:—

LONDON EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION.
Cowper's-court, Cornhill, Oct. 11

At an interview between Messrs. Larpent, Crawford, and Smith, and Lord Palmerston, on Thursday, the 10th of October, his Lordship made the following communication:—

By despatches received from Admiral Maitland, dated July last, in the Bay of Bengal, it appeared that in consequence of the accounts received from China, of the transactions there, the Admiral had sent the Volage frigate, of 28 guns, to Macao for the protection of British interests, but that he had thought it

* Obscure in M. S. *Printer's devil.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

better not to go there in the Wellesley, 74, until he should know what course the Government in England intended to pursue; at the same time stating, he should hold himself in readiness to go if, subsequent accounts should lead him to think that his presence in the China seas was necessary for the protection of British subjects. As far as is known, the Governor-General in India thought the question of too great magnitude to be dealt with by his own authority, and therefore, it was probable he would wait to receive a communication from the Government at home.

It thus appears that British shipments, in the regular trade arriving in Canton river after the superintendent had left Canton, will receive the protection of the fleet in India.

With regard to the future trade, the deputation were assured that the question was under the serious consideration of Government, but his Lordship did not, of course, give any information as to what was intended to be done, only repeating his caution, that the merchants in China, and those connected with it, should act with prudence in taking care of themselves and their properties. The deputation, however, heard nothing to induce them to believe that the state of things either at Macao or Canton would be altered from what it was in May last, by any measures on the part of the superintendent.

ATLAS.—Sept. 28.

Nothing less than a daily journal can expect to keep up with Lord Brougham. At the end of a week, his transitions of Monday and Tuesday are quite stale and forgotten, while even those of Wednesday are giving way to the admiration produced by some extraordinary feat of activity performed on the Friday or Saturday—from Sunday to Sunday the chamelion has passed through an infinite variety of shades and colours.

The last antic that we have heard of, is his tossing his education system overboard. He now formally confesses himself beaten, he strikes his own flag, and calls upon every one to follow his example and hawl down the banner of knowledge and civilization. Up goes the dark ensign of bigotry, and as soon as it streams upon the breeze, Brougham looks aloft at it with grim complacency, and congratulates himself that he has got rid at last of the only bit of bunting by which he could be recognized at a distance.

Brougham was a wretched lawyer, a worse statesman, and a useless orator---his countrymen valued him admired him, glorified him, solely because he was the apostle of education. He has now addressed a letter to the Duke of Bedford, in which he renounces this only principle of early life, and begins to talk like a Tory bishop. Is it possible that he can fall lower?

RABIES OF THE "NO POPERY" PARTY.

If the Saxe-Cobourg clique be Papists, and as Papists felt bound to attend the mass, they are, on that account, in such times as the present, most improper inmates of a Protestant Sovereign's palace; and in the divided state of the country on the subject, they acted most injudiciously and most indecorously. The influence which this petty family of inferior royalty has intruded here, has already produced corresponding animadversions, and in case of a foreign war might be exceedingly dangerous; but we fear unless Protestants energise, that this influence will reach to the national religion. Already it is manifest that they have had the indecency to countenance the Papists: and the natural consequence of this and other demonstrations in favour of Rome is, and will be, that the Romanists feel themselves as secure of the royal support, as of that of the burly King of the Beggars, the incomparably vile Daniel O'Connell; and that conceiving their prospect of ecclesiastical dominion to be certain, they will act as if it were established, at least as far as Jesuitical policy shall dictate. Possessed of this feeling, for the last few years they have incessantly striven to subvert the existing order of the church; their strides to power have been unprecedentedly rapid: monasteries and nunneries, cathedrals, churches, and chapels have, whilst we have been sleeping, arisen around us, almost as instantaneously as if they had been the effects of the friction of *Aladdin's* lamp; intrusions into the prisons have been attempted and tolerated; Sisters of Mercy have traversed the land, and insinuated themselves into the office of educating the poor: whilst Trappists have settled themselves in quiet districts, where unobserved they may carry on the work of desolation. Bermondsey, Clarendon-square, Whitechapel, and the Commercial-road, either now have, or shortly will have establishments, from whence the Sisters of Mercy will mercilessly lay snares, to withdraw the children of Protestants from the church; for which, and other proselytising purposes, immense sums are continually transmitted from the Papal Exchequer.—*Church-of-England Quarterly Review.*

THE LATE CHANGES.

We have repeatedly shown the irrationality of condemning the present Ministry because its policy is not wholly and thoroughly Radical. If the country were prepared for a Government on Radical principles, the Whigs ought to be called upon not to adopt the opinions in advance of their own, but to give up their places in the administration to Radicals. But if the country be not quite prepared to support a government on Radical principles, is it reasonable and just to attack the ministry for not adopting to the full extent principles which the Radicals themselves could not maintain in office? This is as if a man who knew that his gun would burst were to reproach another for not firing it off. The obvious answer is, "Why don't you do it yourself? Why don't you fire your own gun? So long as the Whigs hold office as a middle party between the Tories whose opinions are behind the country, and the Radicals whose opinions are in advance of the country, we must compound for the policy belonging to this position, and only quarrel with it when it inclines to the wrong side instead of the right. The Whigs stand between the two extremes of the Tories extremely wrong, and the Radicals (as we think) extremely right; and what we require of the Whigs is, that their line of policy should lie in the direction of the side with which they most nearly agree, and which supports them. We do not ask them to go to the full extent of our principles, but we do ask them to go to the full extent of their own principles in the direction of our principles, and to make all the advances in Reform consistent with their own opinions. The great object should be to combine together the greatest possible number of reformers of different denominations. This has not always been done, not always attempted. The Government has sometimes appeared not to know on which side to find its strength, and occasionally diverging from the Radicals in giving ground to the Tories it has exposed itself to a cross fire. This was the fault committed in the campaign of 1838, and the fault in great part repaired in the campaign of 1839. Upon the failure of Sir Robert Peel's attempt to take the government, and the consequent reinstatement of Lord Melborne in power, a more steady and forward line of policy was required to bring the two great divisions of the Liberal party into better concord; and as at once the sign and the guarantee of such an improvement, the choice of men in a reconstruction of the Ministry was looked to. But even before the personal changes were made from which inferences were to be drawn, the important concession on the Ballot was announced by Ministers. This satisfactory event has been followed up by the new Ministerial arrangements, which add to the Government for staunch Reformers—Mr. Sheil, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Clay, and Mr Wyse. The changes within the Ministry have also their significance, but we look upon Lord Melborne's choice of new colleagues as most important. He has reinforced his Government with men of the best talents, and of opinions either positively Radical, or in advance of Whig [illegible]. All of them are advocates of the Ballot; [illegible] them devoted to the extension of education; the [illegible] Radical of them, Mr. Macaulay, repudiating the pretence of finality in reform as a specific [illegible] Sir, it must be admitted, is liable to the reproach of opposing the spread of education [illegible] as a set off to that efficacy in all matter interest [illegible]

have Mr. Clay's excellent services on the other side. In these appointments we recognise the pledge for what we have required of Ministers, the use of all available means and opportunities for the steady, if slow, progress of reform. By the metal put into official harness we may judge whether the intention is to move on or not, to advance or retrograde.—Our ultra brethren, who carp with their usual injustice at these arrangements, have to observe that two more such drafts on the Radicals would take in all our front-rank men, and leave no pretext for the complaint that the best of which the field of choice allowed had not been done. The Radicals whose employment in the public service is still much to be desired are Lord Durham, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Warburton, Sir Lytton Bulwer, Mr. Ward, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. C. Villiers. Mr. Hawes, Mr. Horseman. There are many other able and useful men amongst the Radicals in Parliament, but these are the front-rank men, of recognised fitness for office, and two more such changes as the last would almost include the whole number. The number of the leading Radicals out of office, must, indeed, in the natural course of things, be diminishing in precisely the same proportion that, by the progress of Radical opinions, their introduction into the Government becomes necessary to its popularity and support.—Examiner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

The monetary position of affairs in England and the United States furnishes the *Constitutionnel* with the subject of a long article. After observing that the Bank of the United States had conceived the idea of making itself popular by giving to the agricultural production of the country the means of dominating over the great markets of Europe, this journal says:—

"In order to realise this great conception and make the promised advances, the Bank strained all the resources of its credit. It drew a large amount of money from Europe by the negotiation of bills at a long date, which were to be paid by the sales of cotton, and employed for this purpose the medium of the Southern and Eastern Banks which it supported with all its means. The operation has not been attended with the success that was expected, and has on the contrary been the source of great embarrassment. The demand for cotton having been diminished, doubts have arisen as to the value of the American bills with which England was deluged; bills drawn upon Paris have been protested; an attempt to raise a loan in Holland has failed, and the Bank of the United States was too happy in borrowing from the Bank of England seven or eight millions of public securities for a month whilst waiting for the realisation of the specie, which it is obliged to send to Europe to meet its engagements. Another circumstance appears to have added to its financial complication. It had extended its system of monopoly to tobacco, of which the French Government had been accustomed to make purchases to the amount of several millions annually. The French Minister of Finances not being willing, it is said, to submit to the increase of price occasioned by this monopoly, has made extensive purchases in the Philippine Islands. This measure, whilst it encourages our shipping interest, is a serious check upon the American monopoly."

The *Constitutionnel* then notices the financial situation of England.

"The financial situation of England is less compromised than that of the United States, because its system of credit rests upon more prudent principles; the last transactions of the Bank of England, however, show the existence of an extraordinary situation, which arises in a great degree from the insufficiency of the harvest and the exportation of specie which such deficiency necessarily causes. The embarrassment resulting from this circumstance affects also the British Government. We have seen what difficulty it had to realize a loan of a hundred millions of francs, and the insufficiency of this measure is already evident; for, after having flattened the floating debt by so large a sum, the British Exchequer sees its bills at this moment quoted below par. It is worthy of remark here, that the loan effected by the Bank of England in Paris has enabled it to lend to the British Government a portion of the funds with which it is enabled to maintain a policy in the East and elsewhere, the identity of which with their interest of France is very problematical; and in part to furnish Mr. Jaudon, the Agent of the United States Bank, with the means of keeping up a monopoly against French trade."

The *Constitutionnel* then goes on to observe that the banking system has been carried to too great an extent both in England and in the United States, particularly the latter, which has 400 banks, whilst France has only nine or ten. The article concludes as follows:—

"France has not, like England, a great part of its floating capital upon different seas. As she sends hardly two or three ships annually in the seas of China, she does not run the risk of losing at one blow seventy-five millions by an order of the court of the Celestial Empire. Her affairs are more limited and her circulation, which is almost entirely in metallic currency, places her above the chances of fortune and the casualties of a system of credit; but if this situation has its advantages, it has also its disadvantages. Always abundantly provided with specie, France is in some respect the cashier of England and the United States. The 3 millions which circulate in France are the metallic reserve of nations more advanced than us in the credit system, whilst they are for us the indispensable instrument of the exchanges. When a portion of this specie is called elsewhere by the necessities of commercial equilibrium, embarrassment and difficulties are produced in France, showing the absence of a system of credit of sufficient elasticity to supply the absence of specie by an equivalent sign. These considerations should enter the mind of the legislator when the great question of priviliged banks shall come under discussion."

The *Journal des Debats* has a long article on the states of parties in the United States, but it does not appear to us to be of sufficient interest for extract or comment. In the other journals there is still much discussion on Electoral Reform, but it is purely speculative. On foreign policy there is not an article worthy of notice.—*Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 5.*

Mr. Jaudon and the embarrassments of the United States Bank of Philadelphia have this week chiefly occupied the attention of person engaged in monetary affairs. It appears that he failed in his endeavours to induce the merchants and bankers of London and Liverpool to come forward in his behalf, and offer to the Bank of England their guarantees for the repayment of the sum of 300,000*l.* required by him to meet the immediate engagements of the United States Bank in this country; therefore he was left to his own resources to meet the storm as best he could. For this purpose negociations were commenced with some influential parties at the Stock Exchange, and at the west end of the town, who held large amounts of United States Bank post notes falling due this week, the result of which was that most of them consented to extend the term for payment to six months hence upon receiving collateral security in the shape of American State Stocks, at a low valuation, and an allowance of interest at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum for the extension of time. This arrangement removes all risk of loss from the holders of the post notes eventually, although possibly it may occasion some little inconvenience for a time. It is hoped that the "Great Western" steamer, expected daily from New York, will bring ample remittances to provide for the engagements of the Bank in future, but in the mean time the dilemma in which it has been placed, by late occurances here and in Paris will affectually mar the credit of this establishment, for years to come. We believe there is no question of doubt about the payment of the bills drawn by the United States Bank on Mr. Jaudon and accepted by him. The total liabilities of this Bank, in England, are estimated at three millions sterling in round figures; and the cost of the shares in the institution held by English capitalists may be taken at nearly three millions more.

Questions have been raised as to how far the shareholders here might be made answerable for the debts of this Bank, in which they are actually partners. The law of America allows of limited liability, and there they are safe; but we doubt whether the law of England would protect them, if ample proof could be adduced of their participation in the profits in the concern.

The ministerial paper in America, the *Washington Globe*, makes the following observations on the reckless conduct of this Bank, which we transcribe for the benefit of our readers; the writer is a staunch advocate of the Van Buren policy for curtailing the power of any single Bank, and for repressing any attempt at re-establishing a *National* Bank in America:—

The operations of the Bank of the United States in raising specie by selling post-notes at an enormous sacrifice, for the purpose of maintaining its credit in England, while at the same time it sold bills two or three per cent. below the actual par of exchange, [illegible] a degree of interest greatly beyond their [illegible] ate effect upon the money market, [illegible] effect is now felt to be, [illegible] that exchange [illegible] has determined [illegible] specie in banks for [illegible]

of meeting their engagements by this profligate course, we have no means of ascertaining. They have been almost driven to desperation by the schemes of blood-sucking which have already been inflicted upon them.

The consequences of the present course of the bank are deeply felt throughout every walk of commerce and industry. By throwing such an immense amount of securities into the market,, which enables purchasers to realize from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon their investments, the funds, which would otherwise be employed in ordinary operations, are abstracted from their accustomed channels, and placed beyond the reach of those who have been heretofore supported by their credit. Even the enterprises of the state governments are seriously crippled by this diversion of floating capital into the vaults of the Bank of the United States for exportation. However anxious to continue their public works, they cannot give from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum interest upon money, as the bank is now doing.

If the bank cannot sustain itself under the weight of its vast engagements, brought upon it by its speculations in cotton and stocks at the present time, without recourse to such unparalleled sacrifices, what will be its condition next year? and what is to be the condition of the money-market while the greater part of the funds heretofore floating are locked up in its post notes?

These are subjects worthy of the reflection of such as have the productive and commercial interests of the country at heart. It seems clear to us that nothing short of the restoration of a sound and wholesome currency can now establish affairs upon their natural level, and place mercantile credit upon a strong foundation. Inconveniences doubtless may be felt in making payments in sound and equal currency by those who have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of manufacturing the money in which they have discharged their duties for the support of public institutions. But we must bear in mind that true security is not attainable in human affairs without trouble and expense of some kind. It might prostrate those gigantic schemes of gambling monopoly which the abuse of the credit system by the kiting pursued by the bank has enabled it to create and sustain. By nipping in their origin the rich harvests of plunder in which the bank managers have so long rioted at the expense of the rest of the community, the honest and careful merchant would be protected from the disastrous consequences of this profligate gambling in credit. It has flourished by periodically fomenting speculations and creating panics. It has thus kept the whole commercial community under the most galling and servile vassalage. The friends of the true and permanent interests of the country may congratulate themselves that the recent course of the bank has effectually opened the eyes of thousands of its former supporters to the most feeling apprehensions of the destructive consequences which have resulted from the surrender of the prosperity of a great nation to the arbitrary control of a few irresponsible speculators. The merchants, at last, perceive who are their real enemies, who would destroy all calculation and stability in commercial transactions, for the purpose of maintaining a system of false credit, which enables its managers to plunder them of the fruits of their enterprise and industry without remorse or accountability.

The belief seems to gain ground that the Bank of England will attempt the experiment of issuing 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes, to enable her to prolong the struggle to support herself under this interminable succession of disappointments in her endeavours to turn the exchanges and to correct the currency. The writer in the *Times* even goes so far as to hint, that the directors have already procured an order in council, authorising them to adopt such a course at any time they may think it expedient to do so. Notwithstanding this, we adhere to the opinion we have before expressed, that it would be a most rash and hazardous attempt, which would probably end in the speedy suspension of cash payments by the Bank; neither can we imagine that her Majesty's ministers would take upon themselves the responsibility of sanctioning such a proceeding, without seeing the utmost necessity for such a step, and which certainly does not exist at present. An order in council permitting the issue of 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes, accompanied with an order for suspending specie payments, we can readily conceive would work well for the Bank, and would relieve the directors from all further anxiety; but without the order for suspending specie payments, the permission to issue 1*l.* notes would be their funeral knell.

Some people are weak enough to desire a general suspension of specie payments for a time, and an abandonment of the standard of value, for the purpose of relieving the commerce and industry of the country from the pressure of the present crisis. Such a course would be the height of folly and weakness. For the sake of relieving the nation from a slight and passing inconvenience, they would plunge us into a state of false prosperity, from which we must sooner or later emerge, at the cost of the most painfull embarrassments and ruin to individuals, in the process of restoring the currency to its legal standard. In 1825 the Bank directors applied to the minister for permission to suspend cash payments, but he would not listen to the proposition, although they had only one million of specie remaining in their coffers. How, then, could the ministry entertain the proposition at the present time, whilst the Bank is possessed of treasure to the extent of two millions and a half, in the face of a harvest acknowledged to be sufficient for the supply of all our wants for the next twelve months, and without any appearance of overtrading or discredit in any branch of commerce?—*Atlas,*

The commercial publick will be gratified to learn that all the liabilities of the United States Bank have been met and adjusted by M. Jaudon, the agent of that influential establishment. One, therefore, of the disturbing influences which have lately been expending their force on our money market is suspended; and we trust that certain other indications of panic and of danger will, in like manner, pass away, without leaving fatal effects behind them. All parties agree in ascribing to Mr. Jaudon the highest degree of merit, in reference to his conduct during the late very trying emergency. Let us hope that our capitalists will, hereafter, approve themselves somewhat less pompt than they have recently been in exchanging their solid wealth for all sorts of foreign securities; and let us hope, on the other hand, that the speculators of America will exhibit a little more prudence—and, it may be, a little more conscientiousness—than to attempt, hereafter, to "engross" immense masses of raw produce, for the purpose of keeping it unduly out of the European market.—(Herald.)

Much misconception prevails regarding the conditions which Mr. Jaudon has arranged with the large holders of the United States' Bank post notes, for a prolongation of the term of payment. We believe the chief of them, if not the whole, have agreed to take in the bonds for six months longer at the price of 92 per cent.—that is, at a discount of 8 per cent. for 6 months, or 16 per cent. per annum their due payment at the expiration of this term being guaranteed by the deposit of an equivalent amount of State Stocks, and other American paper, as collateral security. If the smaller holders should not be satisfied with these terms, they may receive payment immediately, either from the proper resources of Mr. Jaudon, or from some of the large holders, who find the arrangement highly advantageous for them, and who are willing to extend their advances under it.—(Globe.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET.—Oct. 12.

There has been a good demand for cotton, both from the trade and exporters, throughout this week, which closes steadily without alteration from last week's quotations of American description. Egyptian continues in good demand at steady rates. Brazili-in limited demand, but maintain the late advance. In Surat there is a fair business without alteration in price. The sales of the week amount to 29,020 bales, including 1,000 [illegible] speculation, and 7,700 [illegible]

The sales to-day amount to 3,000 bales, all to the trade, except 150 American for export. In other kinds there are 50 Pernams 11d.; 100 Laguayras, 9¼d.; 80 Egyptians, 12¼d.; and 200 Surats, 5d. to 6d. There is no change in prices.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	223,720
Same in 1838	95,500
Stock in Liverpool the 31st of December, 1838	248,340
Same in 1837	170,800
Decrease of import this year, compared with the same date in 1838	300,456
Increase of stock	40,940
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	183,400
Computed Stocks.	
October 11, 1839	395,480
Same period, 1838	445,300

Times, October 14.

COL. HODGES.

The promotion of Colonel Hodges from the post of Consul at Belgrade to be Consul-General at Alexandria is an event which, though little likely to attract attention in England, will be attended with many comments in the East. Colonel Hodges was, we have heard, the confidant of Prince Milosch, and was supposed to favour the aim of that ruler, who sought to diminish the power of the Senate and the Magnates, and to introduce more popular measures and a more popular spirit of administration. The Russian agent flung himself, of course, into the opposite scale, and supported the Senate and the Servian Magnates. The Porte, summoned to interfere and guarantee the constitution, as it was called, refused to incur the hostility of Russia on those new grounds, unless with formal guarantees against evil consequences; and the upshot was, that Prince Milosch was overthrown, and Colonel Hodge's position untenable. Government has rewarded his zeal, rather than his success, by appointing him Consul-General at Alexandria.—*Examiner.*

TURKEY.

The Eastern question has made little progress since the last accounts, unless we take for granted what the French press informs us respecting the instructions which the Paris Cabinet has given to its new envoy to Turkey, M. Pontois. These instructions enjoin him to demand for Mehemet the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and Syria, but with Mount Amanus as the limit of the latter province, in lieu of Mount Taurus. Crete is also asked to be granted to Mehemet for life. The change proposed by France in the northern frontier of Syria would be an abandonment by Mehemet Ali of the provinces of Adana and Taurus, which properly belong to Asia Minor. He would thereby apparently wave his designs upon Constantionople, and content himself with a frontier purely Syrian, a frontier which would require a much less development of troops than the line of the Taurus. We are not aware how far this may or may not satisfy the European powers, but it certainly demands more for Mehemet than the English Government is at all willing to grant. As a basis of negotiations, or rather as the first offers of Mehemet, they may be important. The French Government had evidently no fixed ideas or proposals until Mehemet Ali of late sent an emissary to prompt Marshal Soult. As Mehemet makes these first offers, it is possible that he may be induced to recede within such limits as will satisfy Austria, England, and Russia; and so the necessity of even a naval *demonstration* against Alexandria be avoided.—*Examiner.*

The *Echo de l'Orient* gives the following as the text of the communication on the affairs of the East made by Lord Beauvale, British Ambassador at Vienna, to the Austrian Cabinet:—

"I declare in the name of my Court that it is resolved to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire under the reigning dynasty, and, as a necessary consequence of this declaration, England will not seek to derive any advantage from the present state of things, either by obtaining any acquisition of territory, or any exclusive influence. My Government confidently expects that this declaration will be adopted by the other Courts of Europe, her friends and allies, who have already on this occasion given proofs of the wisdom and disinterestedness of their views, and more prominently his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, to whom is due the initiative of this proposition."

Similar assurances, according to the same journal, were given by the Courts of Austria and France, and a declaration containing them confirmed at Viena on July 27th, under the hands and seals of the representatives of the three Courts was remitted officially to the Porte by Lord Ponsonby.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, 17 ult, quoted by the *Samaphore* of Marseilles; "Complete harmony apparently exists in the Turkish Ministry. It was Khosrew Pacha who introduced Reschid Pacha of the Sultan, and he continues to lavish marks af attention, as if he felt a cordial friendship for him.—The Sultan of late never appears in publick without his younger brother Abdul Aziz. It is, however, represented that the Sultana mother, Valide, who is very much attached to the mother of Abdul Aziz, wishes to disguise the real state of slavery to which he is in reality doomed while an appearance of liberty is kept up.---M. de Boutinieff, who has for some time been kept at home by a slight injury in the foot, has been making return visits to all the Ministers of the Porte on his recovery; and it has been remarked that he has gone several times *incognito* to the house of the Grand Vizier.---We learn from Tauris that the police having burnt the houses of the principal promoters of the late disturbances, order is completely restored, and the Russian Consul is satisfied.---Colonel Duhamel continues his endeavours to induce the Shah of Persia to take an active part in the Egyptain question, but he dares not do so, as his priesthood, who are in accordance with the English, are opposed to it"---Another letter in the *Sud* say: "Hafiz Pacha throws all the blame of the loss of the battle of Nezib on Soliman Pacha, the commander of the reserve, whom he accuses of having remained in culpable in-action, when his co-operation would have entirely changed the fate of the day. A court martial is to meet to-day, to take this accusation into consideration."

The *Sud* of Marseilles, in its Egyptian correspondence of 16th ult., asserts that the cause of Mehemet's recent indisposition was a violent fit of anger at the discovery of a deficit of four millions of talaris in an account of the revenue, which he had ordered to be made up. We consider this as nothing better than an idle story. According to the same authority, the Capitan Pacha has become melancholy at the idea of having been so much deceived in his expectations of the result of his going over to Mehemet Ali. He supposed that the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets would immediately sail to Constantinople, and establish a new administration. "The Turkish sailors," the correspondent of this journal adds, "become daily more and discontented. Yesterday, a great many of the officers applied at the packet-office for passages to Constantinople, but were told they could not be taken without passports from the Egyptian government. A few days ago, one of the principal officers, at whose residence the other commanders daily meet, received a letter from Constantinople, announcing that the Turkish government had stopped the payment of the allowances which, according to the custom of the service, had been directed to be made to the families of the sailors out of their pay during their absence. This news has driven the men to desperation. In the evening, the Turkish officer in question receved a visit from a superior agent of the Egyptian government, and in a few minutes afterwards, the latter was at the feet of the Viceroy, swearing that he would no longer interfere in any thing regarding the fleet.---Yesterday the English sloop *Zebra* arrived from Tenedos, in four days. She brought dispatches for the English Consul, the purport of which has not transpired, but it is said that she has brought a last and peremptory summons to the Viceroy, to deliver up the Turkish fleet. The *Zebra* is under the command of Adm. Stopford's son. For the last few days Mehemet Ali has not re[illegible]

MILITARY GAZETTE.---Sept. 28.

Since our last, the appointment vacated by Lord Howick has been filled up. Mr. T. B. Macaulay is the new Secretary-at-War, with a seat in the Cabinet.

In the *N. and M. G.* of 23d February, 2d and 9th March, we made known, and fully reviewed, this gentleman's "New Penal Code for India." Of Mr. Macaulay's great talents there can be no question with men uninfluenced by party prejudices. Of his fitness for conducting the Finance Department of the Army we shall not now pretend to offer an opinion, but we are content to wait and watch the course of coming events. Mr. Macaulay has only to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in office, to entitle himself to be considered an able administrator, as well as a liberal friend to the Army. To acquire this reputation, he must (as Lord Howick did) act upon his own judgment; for if he suffers himself to be led by official men, the old "chandler-shop system" will soon be revived and the War-office again become contemptible in the opinion of the whole Army.

Mr. Macaulay's appointment has of course produced the usual party assaults:—some of the most amusing weannex:

"*Times.*---The Downing-street papers inform us, that the War-office vacancy is filled up---or blocked up, more strictly speaking---by Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay, and the accession of this gentleman to the Ministry is boasted of as a triumph to the cause of "reform." We shall see.

This hon. and learned (is he not a lawyer?) gentleman has lately been inflicted upon India, and has made that vast empire the subject of certain abstract crotchets in the way of codification. We do hope and trust that he will not set about crotchetising the Munity Bill, or new codifying the British Army. The learned and philosophical empyric is known as an experienced *reviewer*. We do beseech him to abstain from practising that art upon our troops. He is a stubborn and and ostentatious ballotmonger; let him hesitate before he introduces into our service the election of officers by ballot. Mr. Babington Macaulay---Mr. Babington Macaulay---mighty in language---a deliverer of all but interminable speeches---busy yourself with aspirations---confine yourself to words---leave substances unmolested. Beware of *things*. Touch not the world of action. You are a machine for giving utterance to noises, not for inculcating useful thoughts, or for directing purposes, in practice wise and beneficial. You are stuck into this vacuum to stop a leak in the ship, because no workmanlike or well-adapted plug could be found for it. We do fear that, in your abandonment of bookmaking and merely literary exertion, you will become a mere source of vexatious fretfulness to yourself, of exultation to men of coarse and uncultivated, but plain and vigorous minds, and of positive mischief to our great national establishments.

Morning Herald.—Mr. Maucaulay has written some more or so of clever articles in the *Edinburgh Review*. As a member of the House of Commons---as a debater---he has never displayed aught but a very slender measure of efficiency.

Mr. Maucaulay is a very heavy sort of personage. He possesses, as a speaker, no facility, no aptness at *reply*. He Commits a long and smartish essay to memory, and he fires it off (if wind and tide prove favourable), in the House of Commons. Of true oratorial power, however, he possesses not a vestige. For the wear and tear of business he is altogether unfited. Let him be brought fairly into collision with the rough edge of public affairs, and his failure will be complete.

Mr. Maucaulay has been, through life, a creature of the *coteries*. Had he depended on his unaided merits, he would now have been earning a painful livelihood by the exercise of tongue or pen. But he betook himself early in life to the more profitable arts which are taught in the literary and political *cliques* of London. He made himself agreeable to the Whig patrons of periodical criticism. He trod in those pleasant paths that lead to Holland House, and to the mansion of Lord Lansdowne. He threw himself for support upon the spirit of religious dissent. Hence Mr. Maucaulay's effusions in the *Edinburgh Review* were by influential "liberals" applauded to the echo, that did applaud again. Hence Mr. Macaulay was originally introduced into Parliament. Hence Mr. Maucauly---having utterly failed as a Parlimentary debater---was elevated to an Indian appointment, with 10,000*l.* a-year. Hence Mr. Maucaulay has been again sent to the house of Commons. Hence Mr. Macaulay has been appointed to the Secretarys hip at War, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Macaulay will prove a failure---so far as success in the House of Commons is concerned---in office, as he is out of office.

HATTON GARDEN.

Sons and Daughters of Harmony.—*Joseph Wells* was charged with stealing a pocket handkerchief, under very odd circumstances. The prosecutor, a person of the name of Sullivan, stated that on Friday night he went to a smoking club in St Giles's, and, when about to leave, the prisoner threw a quantity of dust in his eyes, which, for several minutes, blinded him, and in the interim a silk handkerchief was taken off his neck.—Mr Greenwood: How many persons were there at the club?—Witness: Between seventy and eighty.—Mr Greenwood: Men and women?—Witness: Half and half. (Laughter.)—Mr Greenwood: What do you mean?—Witness: Why, as many ladies as gentlemen. (Laughter.)---Mr Greenwood: Had you a lady with you?---Witneess: Oh, yes.---Mr Greenwood: Who is she?---Witness: She sells flowers in Covent garden. (Much laughter.)---Mr Greenwood: How did you meet with your lady?---Witness: I was buying my watercresses, and she was buying her flowers, and she told me as how she was going to take the chair at the society of the Sons of Harmony, and I 'scorted her there.—Mr Greenwood: Did she give you a card of invitation?—Witness: Yes, your vorship; but I've lost it.---Mr Greenwood: Do you recollect what was on it?---Witness: Perfectly well, sir. She and I pays addresses to one another, and it wasn't likely I should forget what she gave to me.---Mr Greenwood: Repeat the contents of the card.---Witness (scratching his head): This was it---

"Sons of harmony, we all meet here,
To partake of Banks's ram-jam beer."

(Roars of laughter.)---Mr Greenwood: Was there anything else on the card?—Witness: Yes, the lady's name, "Miss Water Lily Wray, President of the Harmony Smoking Club."---Mr Greenwood: Well, this must have been a nice set out. Is the house known to the police?---Restieux, 49 E, said it was one of the worst houses in the metropolis. It was visited by the very scum of society.---Mr Greenwood: Then I desire that it be immediately looked after. I shall not entertain this charge. The prisoner is discharged. Amongst so many disreputable characters it is impossible to say who is the guilty party.

The New Governor of Greenwich Hospital.---A notice of the appointment of Admiral Fleming to this important office appeared in our last publication. The *Morning Chronicle* observes upon it:---"Admiral Sir Charles Fleming is held in the greatest regard in the navy as an excellent officer; and all who have served with him or under him, are loud in is praises as an able, a vigilant, and a humane officer. Even "Benbow" allows that he is "a friendly man." With a navy like ours, against which, for a long period before the close of the last war, no enemy durst show himself, the numbers of officers who have had commands in general engagements and are in a condition to discharge efficiently the duties of a situation like that of Governor of Greenwich Hospital must be few indeed. It is not true, as 'Justitia' remarks, that the office has always been filled by officers who have been in such engagements, and he instances Sir John Colpoys. But the best title of Admiral Fleming is his peculiar qualifiction for the office. It is due to him to state that no man is more liked in the navy, on account of the care which he has always taken of those under his charge, and his determination to see that the health of the seamen should not suffer from irregular or inadequate fulfilment of contracts. It is generally allowed that no officer did more for the navy than Earl St Vincent, by his vigilance in guarding against abuses. If Admiral Fleming has earned a reputation for the determination with which he enforces the faithful performance of contracts, in order to secure the health and comfort of the seamen, this if no slight recommendation for an office like that os Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The veterans who have fought their country's battles are entitled tr all the care which that country can bestow in theio old age: and the care of them ought not to be committed to men unfit, from age, infirmities, or other circumstances, for the effective discharge of the duties of the office."